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Avenue Poplar

Photo: V. L. Desai

Dr. Taraknath Das Indicts

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA

(See Page 3)

MISPLACED AFFECTION!

"Well, my dear sir," lectured the Head Clerk, "the problem of securing a job presents almost insuperable difficulties. You certainly possess merit. But I regret to have to say that merit has fallen into deep disgrace these days. It has become, if I may use a phrase very much in the air, a demonetised note. Take it from me that the two golden keys to the magic castle of employment are influence and flattery."

The anxious young applicant tried hard to gulp down these words of wisdom. The Head Clerk detached a pencil from his ear, licked it philosophically for a moment, and then put it up again. This solemn proceeding over, he continued:

"Have a critical look at that typist there, that fellow with rumpled hair. He brought weighty influence on the boss here, and slunk noiselessly into torture the luckless Remington. Many worthy candidates had to go away with elongated faces because of him. Bring a note from some big gun, and you will be accommodated easily and at once. Else, apply as much grease to the boss as your soul and mouth can produce. That's the ticket. But I would advise you to pursue the former course. For, it is my unshakable conviction that flattery of the type required is not one of the strong points of our modern educated youngsters. Allow me to illustrate this by a true story."

He shot a censorious look at the man with the rumpled hair, detached the pencil once more, licked it ferociously, slung it up again, and plunged into the following narrative.:

* * *

When Mohanlal passed his matriculation examination, his uncle summoned him to his presence, and said, "Mohan, your education has come to an end. Henceforth you shall exercise all your energies in the capturing of a job, preferably a government job, so that my name and reputation may be maintained. Here is a plan for you. You shall approach the Suba Sahib Bahadur who is the lord of this place. But not all at once. I am told he has a son of about five. You shall first contrive to make friends with this boy, and then, through him, slowly slip into the good books of the Lord Sahib Bahadur. When at last the meritorious acts of your forbears give you the chance of approaching the Lord Suba Sahib Bahadur in person, you shall utter golden words about him and his boy, and put in your very humble and respectful petition for a job just as an afterthought. Do not forget to address this very great person as 'Lord Suba Sahib Bahadur.' Go."

Mohanlal was obfuscated. His castle of a college education had suddenly toppled down. Razed to the ground, if you know what I mean. And he had been called upon to do something that was diametrically opposed to all he had learnt at school.

"But, uncle, this is base flattery, and flattery is a vice," he ventured.

"Idiot!" the old man thundered, his face a rich mauve. "You shall forthwith forget all your books. I won't have any bookish nonsense thrown at me. Flattery may be a vice in books, but it is a virtue in the world. I speak from experience. You are a callow youth. You shall do what I bid. Go."

Mohanlal went But not without a resolution to disregard totally the old invalid's command.

The resolution, however, died an early death. His applications for jobs in various directions brought forth nothing. Then the problem of postage challenged him to a mortal combat. At last, he made up his mind to see the Suba himself. But two big dogs with blood-shot eyes prowling about at all times in the walled ground of that dignitary's bungalow, and a huge peon that eternally guarded the offices of that same great personage compelled him to throw the decision to the winds, And the old man went on making life hotter and hotter for him.

"I will do it," said the cornered youth to a sympathetic-looking cat one evening.

He first gleaned the necessary information from the various available sources. The information was that the Suba's offspring was about five years old, and that he held the world record for physical ugliness. Mohanlal was none too pleased at the latter half of the information.

Short Story

Adventure of a Young Man in Search of a Job

BY M. A. MAZMUDAR

But necessity is necessity, don't you know. And he adjusted his usual walk so as to be on the part of the road flanking the Suba's grounds in the afternoon when the man of power would be at his desk in his office, and when he might run, into the record-holder some day.

(At this point, the man with the rumpled hair caused his machine to rattle furiously. The Head Clerk brought out his horn snuff-box, tapped it impatiently, and spirited it away without taking a pinch. This meant that he was more furious than the typewriter.

"Your Majesty will oblige me by making Your Majesty less conspicuous," hit he.

"Can't," snapped he of the rumpled hair.

"This is what comes of importing fourth-class fellows with first-class influence," observed the Head Clerk to nobody in particular. "That man is my junior by three grades, a positive underling. And look at his cheek. When you go by influence, you send discipline to the dogs. I shall, however, see what I can do in the matter."

The machine suddenly became quiet. The Head Clerk resumed his tale.)

The walks began.

Three days passed without any sign of the champion. In the afternoon of the fourth day, that rarity made his first appearance before the young man just outside the stupendous barred gate of the Suba's grounds.

It was an ebon urchin of a size that is beyond the pale of five infantile years and a face that is beyond description.

Mohanlal stood speechless. For a brief moment, he dropped the idea of securing a job, and thought of taking to his heels. But the counsel of prudence prevailed over that of nausea.

"Little one, are you the Lord Suba Sahib Bahadur's son?" he inquired in a husky voice, slightly huskier than that of a man suffering from chronic laryngitis.

"Yes. Have you brought some sweets for me?" croaked the malformed boy in a voice that was uglier than his face.

Mohanlal raised his right hand to bring down a stiff fist on to the inquirer's short nose, but put it down remembering that his plan was to make friends with him, not otherwise.

The foiled hand sneaked into a pocket, and disinterred a jolly-looking sweet. The boy grabbed it greedily, and streaked off. "The ugly, selfish, rapacious gnome!", thought Mohanlal, and went home cursing life and its problems.

The following afternoon created some sort of crisis. The boy snatched at the sweet, but instead of scurrying away, demanded to be lifted up and fondled and kissed. Mohanlal sweated with anger and consternation. He began to walk away from the place. He would rather have faced the inquisition. But the boy immediately started what promised to be a universally audible squall. Blue funk made the hapless unemployed appease the boy just as it makes a poltroon receive a bullet The weight! And the stink! The job-hunter gulped thrice during the operation.

The friendship grew. Of course it was a makebelieve. The boy looked at it from the sweets point of view, and Mohanlal looked at it from the job point of view. But it grew. The two met regularly outside the gate, and Mohanlal learnt to reconcile himself to the fondling business by sheer force of will. What does human will not do?

Ten days later, in the afternoon, Mohanlal parted with the daily toll of sweets. He was in the process of nerving himself up to pick up the boy and fondle and kiss him, when another boy popped up on the scene. He was smaller than the champion, but most certainly not to be bested by that illustrious individual in the matter of repulsive looks. The situation was one of ugliness on ugliness's head confounded. Mohanlal involuntarily receded into the background.

"Give them to me!" snarled the intruder, eyeing the champion's treasure with a most vicious scowl.

"I won't!" growled back the champion, strengthening his hold over the precious possession.

"Give them to me, you frog, They are mine."

"Get away, you goat. They're mine."

The intruder was a tough customer. He sprang at the champion, and tried to establish control over the disputed object. The champion thrust him back with a jab at the belly. The intruder adopted guerilla tactics in which he showed himself the superior of Shivaji. The combat deepened. At last, the intruder managed to seize the sweets and give the champion a good one over the ears.

Mohanlal experienced a spasm of joy at the blow. Served right, he thought. But self-interest drove him to intervene. He returned the blow with black-market profits to the original investor, and recovered the lost possession for the crestfallen champion. The latter, puffed up with the pride of spurious victory, squirted a stream of vile abuse at the humbled foe who beat a hurried retreat (by no means according to plan), crying lustily.

Mohanlal took up the helped hero and began to cosset him as per demand. While he was in the thick of his soul-searing occupation, he heard a stampede up the gate. In a trice, as it were, he was blinking at nine human beings. The band consisted of the intruder, a giant of a man, and seven peons in office livery. Mohanlal had no difficulty in marking the giant out as the Suba. Every fibre and feature of that tremendous individual proclaimed the fact. A happy chance, thought Mohanlal. He described a low bow that was prevented from being lower by the human burden on his arms. Then he called up a courteous smile on his face.

The Suba's response was queer. He threw a venomous glance at the champion and him. Mohanlal's smile evaporated.

"What the hell do you mean by beating my boy?" the Suba demanded, his face red-hot with anger

"I-I d-didn't beat your b-boy, Sahib Bahadur," numbled Mohanlal, stepping back a pace or two in blank amazement.

"You did, you pig."

"I d-didn't Sahib Bahadur. T-that little beast did," and Mohanlal indicated the goggling intruder.

If the Suba's face was red-hot before, it was white-hot now.

"You dare call my son a beast, you scoundrel? And you have the cheek to hold up my own servant's brat to my face? Jamadar, bring down that imp, and fling that lunatic out," roared the Lord Suba Sahib Bahadur.

The little impostor who was indeed the Suba's servant's son, and who had posed as the Suba's son to get sweets, was brought down from his eminence. Mohanlal was flung out as per orders. It was some time before he discovered himself hobbling home with a damaged knee.

Johnny (who has been at the jam "Didn't you hear me ask God to make me a good boy last night, Auntie?"

Auntie: "Certainly, dear."

Johnny: "Well, he ain't done it!"

"I expect cigars will become a luxury before this war ends."

"Maybe. But if you stick to this brand, old boy, you've no need to worry."

Sergt: "What's your name?"

Recruit: "Jones."

Sergt: "And what was your profession?"

Recruit: (sarcastically) "Anarchist."

Sergt. "Oh was it. Well you'll do for the bombing squad."

Youthful Reporter: "And how would you advise me to become a centenarian?"

Gentleman: "Just live to a hundred. That's all."

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Britain Must Stop Her Anti-Indian Propaganda In United States

BY DR. TARAKNATH DAS

We have published several articles in these columns on the anti-Indian propaganda conducted in America. Here is one more expose of that inspired racket by Dr. Taraknath Das, the well-known author who has settled down in the United States and is thus in a position to assess at first hand the great harm that is being done to the Indian cause.

No nation can ever regain its freedom without support from outside world; for this reason world public opinion in favour of Indian Freedom is an important requisite for Indian Independence. To prevent any possibility of developing friendly relations between India and the rest of the world British authorities, in the past carried on all kinds of subtle and brazen anti-Indian propaganda all over the world specially in the United States. This fact is known to all students of Indian affairs. In the past no less personalities than Sir Frederick Whyte, Sir Norman Angell and others toured the United States and lectured in American Universities to convince the American people that the British have done everything possible for "civilising the Indians" and "preserving peace" in the land where Hindus and Moslems fight and kill each-other etc.

But with the growth of Indian nationalist movement, Indian revolutionists—not the Congress Party which under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership did not believe in foreign work—did their best to cultivate American public opinion in favour of Indian Independence—not Home Rule—"The Friends of Freedom for India" movement may be regarded as the pioneer in this work and later on several organisations of Indian nationalists have been doing excellent service to the cause of Indian Freedom. In the past British propagandists had to face Indian nationalists in public debates and discussions; and invariably liberty-loving Americans showed their sympathy and support to the cause of Indian Freedom. Thus in recent years, after the arrival of Lord Halifax as British Ambassador, the British Government has been following a new method of effective anti-Indian propaganda in the United States. They use Indians in the service of the British Indian Government to spread half-truths and distorted facts and statistics regarding India. By this methods, the British Indian Government tries to prove that Indians have their own Government and the vast majority of Indians are with the British and they are anxious to support the British in every way. This type of anti-Indian work by using Indians to "do the dirty work for the British Imperialists" is bitterly resented by all self-respecting Indians.

India Day

I may say that Indian students in American universities—even many of the so-called Government scholars—feel that India should be free and independent. But as students they do not participate in any political agitation. But they wish to celebrate India Independence Day as the Americans celebrate their July 4 or the French celebrate their July 14. Every self-respecting Indian must feel that they must not actively oppose the ideal of Indian Freedom. Thus this year in several important American universities, Indian students with active support and co-operation of American professors, and students and students from other countries celebrated India Independence Day on January 26 Under the auspices of Hindusthan Association of Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge (mass), India Day was celebrated on January 26, when an interesting programme with Indian national songs —"Hindustan Hamara" of Iqbal and 'Jana Gana Mana' of Tagore—were sung and Dr. Dirk Jan Struik spoke on the topic "India and her Relations to the Struggle for Freedom in Asia" and movies on India were shown. Scores of American professors were present on the occasion. More than five hundred people attended the meeting and many had to stand for the want of space in the hall. This meeting was a great success.

Black Spot

It seems the British Indian authorities somehow, possibly through some Indian student, learnt in advance that such a meeting would be held and apparently to counteract this or to spread mis-information about India arranged for an "exhibit on India" at M. I. T. It is interesting to note that this created a feeling of resentment among many Indian and American students, specially those American G. I.'s who have seen India and her plight. One of the G. I.'s in M. I. T. wrote the following letter of protest to the "Tech", the student-organ at M. I. T.

"Editor, The Tech
Walker Memorial, M.I.T.
Dear Sir,

I have been viewing with utter disgust and indignation for the past few days one of the shrewdest pieces of propaganda I ever had the misfortune to rui across.

The exhibit on India, in the main entrance to the Institute, put out by the British Government, can stand up to anything the Goebbels propaganda machine ever produced.

"Those responsible for the installation of the exhibit at the Institute should have considered a little more carefully whether an educational institution is the proper place for an exhibit produced by an Imperial Government engaged in colonial exploitation, of its most important colony. They should have considered the objectiveness of the exhibit and the reliability of the information contained in it But since when is Albion objective when it comes to India, "the brightest jewel in the British crown?" Wasn't it dear old Winnie who said the Atlantic Charter did not apply to India?

"The exhibit devotes quite a bit of space to freedom of religion, but not a word is said about the other three freedoms, which were part of our war aims and for which so many Americans have fought and died. It certainly wasn't for the preservation of the British or Dutch empires!

"Could it be that freedom of speech is non-existent in India, as in other parts of British colonial empire? Or that freedom from fear is perhaps unknown to the people of British colonies? Those of us who have been to Britain's colonial empire know the C. I. D. and its methods of dealing with those who dare demand freedom.

"If any one is naive enough to believe that India is enjoying freedom from want, he ought to ask some of the veterans around school who served in the C.B.I. (China, Burma, India) theatre.

"The exhibit is a black spot on the record of M.I.T. and should be removed at once! The mere presence of this exhibit is an insult to every veteran who believed in the Atlantic Charter was part of our war aims! Its presence is an insult to our fellow students from India. Its presence is an insult to every decent, freedom loving American!

EX-COMBAT.

(The author's name is withheld at his request).

Indian Students Reaction

The reaction of Indian students at M. I. T. has been very mildly expressed by the following letter which was also printed in the "Tech.":—

"The Editor, The Tech.
Walker Memorial, M.I.T.
Sir:

An exhibition of photographs and posters entitled "The People of India" is at present on display in the lobby of Building 7. Unfortunately it was not stated until recently that this exhibition is wholly sponsored by the British Government Information Service at New York. This over-sight has led many to the erroneous belief that the material for this exhibition has been assembled and put on display by Indian students at the Institute.

The exhibits have been collected by British Information Service, are necessarily arranged in a way best calculated to emphasise British viewpoint, even though it be at the expense of factual authenticity. As an example it may be pointed out that contrary to the statement on one of the posters Indian and British officers and men are not accorded equality of status and treatment. Thus the actual pay received by British officers stationed in India is roughly forty to sixty per cent higher than that of Indian officers of equivalent rank. Again no Indian has ever been promoted above the rank of Colonel (and that also after 1942) in the combat section of the Indian Army since its inception in 1860.

Lack of space prevents us from mentioning numerous other glaring inconsistencies half-truths and deliberate manipulation of facts which are immediately obvious to informed observers. In view of the biased impression conveyed by this exhibition, the Indian students at the Institute wish to dissociate themselves entirely from the viewpoint it presents.

Yours truly,
M. N. Dastur, G.
President, Hindusthan Association, M.I.T.

In this connection, it has come to my knowledge that some of the Government of India scholars who have recently arrived in this country are, possilbly with the knowledge and support of the Education Officer of the Government of India, contemplating that they should organise a new Indian Students organisation for the Government of India scholars, so that they will not have to be associated with Hindusthan Association whose object is to promote better understanding between U.S.A. and India. Job-hunting Indian scholars, who wish to be regarded as ardent supporters of the British Government in India. might try to do some mischief in bringing about division among Indian students and disrupting Hindusthan Association which is the oldest non-political organisation of Indian students in the United States. It is to be hoped that no self-respecting Indian student—private or Government scholar—will ever associate with any activity which might be regarded as detrimental to Indian interests. Let us hope that British authorities by this time understand that any anti-Indian propaganda in the United States will enhance Indo-British hostility and create a barrier to Anglo-American-Indian friendship.

THREE STRAINS

By Salam Machhlishehri.

STIRS MY FANCY:
And my heart's a garden in full bloom;
Out of its nest in flowers breaks my song;
Heavenly chords strike;
I gush forth into the sweet melody of spring.—
Lo, faded is the melody;
Smiling buds shut again;
Of my many, many songs
But one's ever.

MY MEMORY STIRS:
The sweet enchantment of his words
Steals over me:
"Your beauty never dies"!—
Lo, there he is:
My thoughts spread over me like a canopy of stars;
Heavenly strains begin;
Like a coy bride I yield to my lover
The prize of a kiss.—
So another of my song's done.
And now my songs are astir:
Like millions of stars and moons,
Together singing a roundeley,
Are my thoughts;
The history of ages—
Tales told by generations—
Flow into my songs.
On my joyous state attends
Nature with her rousing strains:
They die into a low wail
To mark my mood of despondency—
There are no new songs in Nature;
Our tales were told long ago
My cup of contentment is full:
I've sung the old, old song I wanted to sing.

—Translated by S. P. KAUSHAL.

Nuremberg Delights

The war criminals are amused. Goering laughs—Hess is not too insane to smile. Ex-Champagne Seller Ribbentrop grins diplomatically. Kietel hides his titter.

WHEN EDITORS MEET...

There is an Indian saying that it is dark beneath the lamp. Similarly it can be said that the least publicized meetings in this country have been the sessions of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference—A.I.N.E.C. for short!

The editors are really modest folk, though they share the first person plural with royalty. Modesty may have been not the only reason, however, for the black-out of the AINEC....

This article reproduced form the "Sunday Pioneer" gives an intimate glimpse of the proceedings of the AINEC, when it met last in Allahabad. It shows that the editors are human after all....

By An Assistant Editor

The All-India Newspaper Editors Conference is one of the more important by-products of the war. It is characteristic of the self-effacement of the Indian journalist that it had taken so long, and then it needed the compulsion of war, for all of them, to come together in a central organisation.

The Conference is only five years old. It is a young, vigorous growing organisation. Though a war baby, it refuses to be a post-war casualty. The Allahabad session was in many respects remarkable: so at least I am assured by some who had attended all its sessions. Of the nearly 200 members of the Conference more than 120 attended the present session. A visitor for the first time finds it somewhat difficult to set out his impressions. While it must do good to see one's fellow-workers gathered together, to exchange thoughts and discuss common problems, it was somewhat disconcerting to see that even editors when they meet in conference partake of the essential characteristics of a crowd.

Before I attended the session I was led to suppose that a body of professional people would be mostly concerned with the peculiar problems confronting them; in particular it was widely believed that some steps would be taken in regard to the amelioration of the lot of the working journalists. For example the proposals of the Subbrahmanyam Committee had been critised as inadequate to the needs of the situation. Secondly, the relations between the Government and the Press had steadily deteriorated, if ever they were at all cordial. There were other matters of professional importance that were waiting to be tackled.

WHY THIS LOBBYING!

The spectacular character of the conference was somewhat overdone. I was told this was a peculiar feature of the Allahabad session. The opening of conferences by distinguished personalities, the hoisting of flags, etc., were intended for propagandist effect. That the editors should succumb to the temptation was rather discouraging. In the present instance, the assembled editors were told a good deal of hometruths by Pandit Jawaharlal and admonished on the way they should carry out their duties. I daresay the editors flet duly chastened.

At Allahabad, as well as in Delhi and Bombay, which it fell to me to pass through I found that there was what for lack of a better word I may style a municipal board mentality among the leading participants. I had never known that a seat on the Standing Committee could be the object of such assiduous lobbying and canvassing. I was entreated by more than one gentleman, long before the idea entered my head of attending the session, to gather votes for him and not be content with casting mine for him. At Allahabad the position was worse. Only less than a dozen members at most did not enter into this electioneering spirit. It however, had a bright side. It is known that the Government had now withdrawn the former facilities of travel and entertainment they had extended to the members of the Standing Committee. Consequently the emulation of eager journalists to be on the Committee to do good for their fellow-craftsmen lifted one though temporarily out of the disheartening drudgery of the daily lot.

But should this be pushed to such rather unseemly lengths? A number of gentlemen, apparently adepts at the business, had industriously gathered proxies; and it was not such a pleasant sight to see gentlemen foisted as members who were by no means of the profession, but who had to be present because of the rule that a person had only one vote whatever the number of newspapers he represented.

VAGUE RESENTMENT

The second impression one gathered was about the pervading, suppressed hostility among the working journalists against the gentlemen mostly editor-proprietors, who had long dominated the infant organisation. Except a vague feeling of resentment I could find no ground for this feeling though it was widespread. But that it dominated most minds was seen in the result of the elections to the new Standing Committee. That the leading men of the conference were also keenly alive to this temper of the conference was evidenced in the extraordinary manner of announcing the results. The number of votes polled by the candidates was not given when the first announcements were made, though one editor wanted the voting to be disclosed; nor were the names announced in the order in which the voting placed them.

Sir Francis Low's name, for example, was announced second—a procedure which was neither fair to him nor in accord with the verdict of the ballot. The final list of the new standing committee shows firstly that some of the veterans who had dondled and nursed the organisation and dominated it came much lower than expected. Many of the working journalists secured the largest number of votes.

That the official managers of the conference will not have their own way was indeed manifest when the proposal about the constitution of the Subjects Committee was discussed. Not all Mr. Sahni's disquisitions about "operational" bye-laws persuaded the Conference to see reason. The Standing Committee had the previous night passed a by-law concerning the setting up of a subjects committee and the manner of its constitution. On the merits I think it was a good proposal. No sooner than it was put to the conference loud and persistent became the outcry against it. And there was a total absence of decorum and an absolute forgetfulness of all order in the manner in which members began to address the conference simultaneously, sometimes crowding round the president's table. One editor was heard to remark privately that it was all like a municipal board meeting. And there was a hot exchange of words between a Sind editor and Mr. Sahni. In the end the whole conference constituted itself into the Subjects Committee. This was no improvement at all as the subsequent proceedings showed.

UNSEEMLY WRANGLE

At one stage an unseemly wrangle developed over the status and privileges and classification of the accredited correspondents at the headquarters of the Government of India. Obviously there was a good deal of undisclosed personal rivalry and professional jealousy behind the dispute. It raised for many of us a deeper issue. It was a matter for wonder how representatives of news agencies were allowed to join the AINEC. The subject had been raised from time to time in the press, but the management of the AINEC never gave it a thought; and the conference as a whole never pronounced an opinion on it. It is no doubt true that gentlemen who once used to be called "reporters" now call themselves editors. But should the AINEC admit to membership persons of the various news agencies in the country. This is a question that will have to be decided soon. It is a symptom of the anarchic state of the profession, when definitions and classifications are still to seek.

The working journalists scored another success in the conference. The plight of the journeyman journalist had latterly attracted great attention. A sub-committee of the AINEC went into the question, and certain recommendations were made. But the basis of those recommendations was an unnatural and unfair distinction between the language journalists, to use a clumsy phrase, and those working on newspapers conducted in English. This was strongly resented; and it was also widely held that the recommendations were inadequate to meet the needs of the position. The Allahabad session set up another sub-committee of the Standing Committee to go into the matter and set forth final recommendations. The Standing Committee contains many who are also members of the Newspapers Society; and it is a sore point with the Conference that there should be need for such agitation. It is however handsomely acknowledged that compared with conditions some ten years ago the lot of the working journalist today is considerably improved and better. It is also worthy of note that the new Standing Committee contains more than one representative of the language newspapers, returned on a respectable majority vote.

CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY

Thus the Allahabad session should be voted a great triumph for the working journalist. The new President has promised his best in the cause. One only hopes that his interest as proprietor and a feeling of comradeship with colleagues will not deflect him from doing the right thing.

The editor-proprietors however were not without their share of success. From the very commencement of the session there were hints that the so called consultative machinery will provide one of their major headaches. An officer of the Information Department did some assiduous lobbying on the first day. In my various conversations with the hierarchy I had found that they were committed to setting up a large number of consultative sub-committees to work in close collaboration with the many departments of the Central and the Provincial Governments. Collaboration is perhaps not the right word: the war has attached to it sinister and unlovely meanings. As one leading and responsible editor was telling me. the journalists reserved to themselves the right divine to censure the governments, when the public interests demanded it. Subject to the supremacy of the public good they were willing to help the Government departments.

This seemed a perfectly reasonable stand. But a profession very atrociously treated by the Government wanted far stronger evidence of the bona fide of the officials before it would consent to walk into their parlour. Mr. Mani of Nagpur had indeed given notice of a resolution to scrap the consultative machinery altogether. But his resolution did not half represent the feeling of the conference: no doubt because he was a dual personality. Mr. Sadanand who fought the issue with perseverance pointed out that the Government were less than honest when they pleaded that the Centre could not coerce the provinces. When the Government made up their minds to incarcerate and otherwise punish the political leaders in 1942, they were able to achieve a surprising degree of uniformity in all the provinces; and there also was aunanimous agreement in not allowing news of the 1942 events to find its way into the Press. He also tried hard but unavailingly to get the Standing Committee to place before the Conference a factual summary of the correspondence with the Government on this important matter. Further the manner in which both Sir Akbar Hydari and the Food Secretary tried to take in the editors did not prove a great argument in favour of any resurrection of the consultative committees. Mr. Srinivasan of Bombay in truth told Mr. Sen that it was not as if he were answering questions in the Assembly.

In spite of all this and at the fag end of the Conference a resolution was passed favouring the erection of the consultative machinery. Here is a triumph of large-hearted hope over bitter experience. It has been shown again and again that the Government seek the friendship and co-operation of the Press definitely for wrong reasons. Working journalists who have experience of the public seeking to nobble them will have no difficulty in seeing through this.

TOWER OF BABEL

Reference should be made to two propositions that provided much interesting discussion. One resolution advocated that the proceedings of the Conference should be conducted and its minutes kept in Hindustani. Editors without number have lent themselves to the propagation of the campaign for a national language. Yet it was clear that the proposal took the majority aback. It was really scotched when a straight-laced or a firm or a narrow nationalist got up and moved an amendment that the proceedings be conducted in all languages of the newspaper members. Happily the proposition was laughed out, indicating in a small way the major difficulty in the way of evolving a common national language. When hands were asked to be raised for or against, the result was astounding.

There was no surprise when the contingents from Madras put up their hands against the proposition: but the opposition from elsewhere was startingly revealing. The great editor of the 'Chronicle' sponsored a motion recommending special constituencies for journalists in the coming constitution. All the stock fallacies which the 'Chronicle' itself had battered down were cheerfully restated by Mr. Brelvi, Reference was made to the awful example of Italy and the corporative state. Some one suggested that Mr. Brelvi was not the real sponsor of the suggestion. He met all arguments with imperturbable good humour and finally withdrew the proposal.

A word of thanks to the Reception Committee for their assiduous attention to the comfort of the visitors will not be out of place. To the general complaint of lack of accommodation, rationing restrictuions, etc. Allahabad is no exception. Yet in many of these vital necessities, the visitors saw everywhere the excellent care and forethought of the Committee. Only some of us would have liked a little light to be thrown on the "muddle" (this was the word sometimes used) about the deputation to UP's Governor over the Press Advisory Committee. Mr. Wordsworth spoke for every one when he referred to the lack of accord between our concern over the food situation and the participation in a five-course dinner "provided by a generous Indian gentleman." It was something that the sumptuary extravagances were cut off from the second day.

Children By The Kremlin

By ORIANA ATKINSON

Now that cold winds are blowing around the Kremlin walls, the streets of Moscow are full of over-stuffed gnomes. They are the children of Moscow who are being tenderly protected against chill and fostbite. You may be sure that there are some pretty snappy fashions among the members of the younger set; pointed pixie hoods, brilliant woolen scarves, knitted caps, stout felt boots, bright mittens and padded jackets or heavy little woolen coats—all strained to bursting over heaven knows how many layers beneath.

But even though the little ones are swathed almost to immobility, this does not prevent their demanding and getting paper cups of ice cream from the shivering vendors on every street corner. A treat is a treat, according to the children's viewpoint and the temperature has nothing to do with it. It is a brave sight to see them trotting along spooning ice cream into their mouths even though their cheeks are blazing red with the cold.

Education Compulsory

"Everything for the children," said a Russian gentleman to me as he watched the scurrying crowd.

A little investigation proves that he is right. The children occupy a very large part in the general scheme of things. Not only are their physical needs being well provided for, the cultural program is enormous. For example, there are three children's theatres in Moscow alone, operating on an eleven months' schedule and they enjoy a solid sell-out all the time. Tickets are sold in schools chiefly, although a few remain for sale at the box offices.

The state grants a yearly subsidy of 3,000,000 rubles to the children's theatres, and provides buses for the children who live in the outskirts of the city. There are also three puppet theatres for children and one children's movie (with films especially produced for children), and one travelling vaudeville theatre that visits the schools.

The children's theatres cooperate closely with the schools and produce programs suitable for different age groups. Fairy tales for the very youngest, from nothing to 7 years; others from 8 to 15 years receive stronger fare. The fairy tales of Marshak and "The Snow Queen," by Schwartz, are among the spectacles provided for the youngest patrons. For children of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of school, Gabbed's "Town of the Foreman" and "The Spring Bird" (which is about the 1905 revolution) are given.

For members of the seventh grade and older children Ostrovsky's "Poverty Is Not a Vice," Katyev's "Son of the Regiment" and Michbalkoff's "A Happy Dream" are in the repertory. Also Shapovalv's play "Two Volunteers," about the American Civil War, showing how the Russians fought on the side of the North.

A Sunday matinee for the fairly tale group is a fascinating affair. Two familiar and beloved stories by Marshak, "About the Goat" and "The Little Room," are acted by a permanent repertory company, some of whom have been with the children's theatre for thirty-five years.

In fantastic costumes and with weird make-up, the little plays are acted at a gentle pace and with sweeping gestures that bring the audience intimately into the action. The children are frequently consulted about the action of a play and they shout their preferences and prejudices freely.

When the earnest, hard-working little goat wanders into the den of the ferocious wolves you can cut the apprehension of the audience with a knife. Many feel impelled to cover their eyes and ears. And when the inevitable happens and the innocent goat is horribly devoured, there isn't a dry eye in the house.

A Sunday Matinee

There is a place for children in a centrally located building where toys, books and hobby materials are provided for amusement and instruction. They may have instruction in manual work or play to their heart's content. Also there is a polytechnical museum where aspiring plane builders, shipwrights and the like may work out models with materials provided by the state.

There are hundreds of day nurseries, with nurses and food provided by the state. Every factory has a nursery for the children of the workers, either in the factory or in a building close by.

Weather permitting, the parks are always full of children. The parks have a supervised play program. A walk through any Moscow park recalls the general park atmosphere of New York. There is the same incessant, insane activity, the same molecular madness that always possesses children at play in America. Sandboxes are well patronized when the weather is pleasant and customers are not above whamming each other over the head with small shovels or any other blunt instrument.

Crosswalks are usually covered with the mysterious chalk patterns of the international hopscotch game. Little girls, whose game is interrupted by pedestrians, watch anxiously lest the marks be erased by stupid adult feet. Little boys, who have warlike games with sticks for guns, make the air shrill with the familiar rat-a-tat sound in imitation of machine-gun fire.

There are a few perambulators. The very youngest children, wrapped like mummies ride serenely in the arms of their elders and peer out at the passing show like solemn owls. The children of Moscow seldom cry. When they do cry they cry in an absent-minded kind of way with no real interest in whatever is causing their tears. There seem to be few of the temperamental bursts of rage and nerves that we are accustomed to in America, Moscow children seem to be so fascinated by the routine of daily life that they have neither the time nor the inclination to indulge in tantrums.

Everything For Children

Education is compulsory from the seventh to the fifteenth year. The elementary schools have a ten-year course, tuition free except for the eighth, ninth and tenth years when a fee of 300 rubles (about dol 16) is charged. The children of service men and women, war orphans and children whose people are unable to pay anything are taught free.

Some school books are supplied, but since at present there is a shortage of books, many of the children are expected to use the public libraries.

A wide range of subjects is taught: the Russian, English, French, German languages, Russian literature, European literature, American literature, ancient history, Russian history, modern European history, elementary astronomy, physics and mathematics, including algebra and geometry, biology, chemistry, botany and the history of the Communist party.

There is also a program of military training, slightly different for boys and girls. Hot lunches are provided for a few kopecks, hot tea, buns and sometimes hot porridge.

Take School No. 183, under the direction of Maria Petrovna Kousshakova, as typical. It is a large five-storied brick building with many windows and clean and attractive within.

Although the amount of heat supplied is not great, it is enough to take the chill from the air. In a conspicuous place on the wall hang the rules for the pupils, which are standard in all Moscow schools. The rules begin: "Every student must stubbornly and insistently apply himself to his education in order to be a real use to the state." The list contains the rules of conduct for the model pupil, both at school and at home. If all of them are scrupulously adhered to, Moscow will soon be perfect.

Shy And Demure

A visitor is kept nodding like a Chinese toy to return the shy and delightful greetings of the children. Demure and modest, the little ones trot along in single file murmuring a polite word that it would be churlish to ignore.

Grade three, scrubbed and shining, was having a penmanship lesson when the foreign visitor entered. The pupils rose and stood courteously for a moment and then resumed their labors. The copybooks upon which they were working were marvels of neatness—not a blot in a classful.

Grade three breathed heavily, frowned intently and bore down hard on the pens and the results were beautiful and clear.

Above the third grade the classes are not co-educational.

"We found it to be a success, this separation", said Maria Petrovna Kousshakova. "The girls have become more feminine and quiet and have concentrated more whole-heartedly on their work."

Certainly, the girls in the chemistry class were feminine and quiet, although a sharp-eyed investigator could perceive a slight tendency to giggle. They were performing some miracle or other with test tubes and Bunsen burners. The chemistry laboratory is well supplied with equipment and, like all other classrooms, well-lighted and comfortable.

From thirty-five to forty-two children make up the average class. The small children attend school from 8-30 a.m. to 2 p.m., and the older children from 2 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. There is a reading room and a circulating library for the use of the children. The number of volumes is not large but they are much used.

Shakespeare, Jack London, Kipling, Ernest Thompson, Seton and some other foreign authors have been translated into Russian for the older grades.

All the school children receive a daily ration of fifty grams of bread and sweets with tea at school. The children have special ration cards to meet the needs of growing youngsters. They may always have butter, even at times when butter is not available for grown-ups, and sugar is also supplied. And children of the eighth, ninth and tenth grades of school have a bread ration of 450 grams, which is 150 grams more than the younger children. There are special milk stores for children where they get a special ration.

During the war many children were permitted to work, but now no one under 15 years can have working papers. A programme of education for working youth supervises their education. There are night school classes for working children. Although attendance is not compulsory, it is expected, and classes are well-attended.

Politics And Play

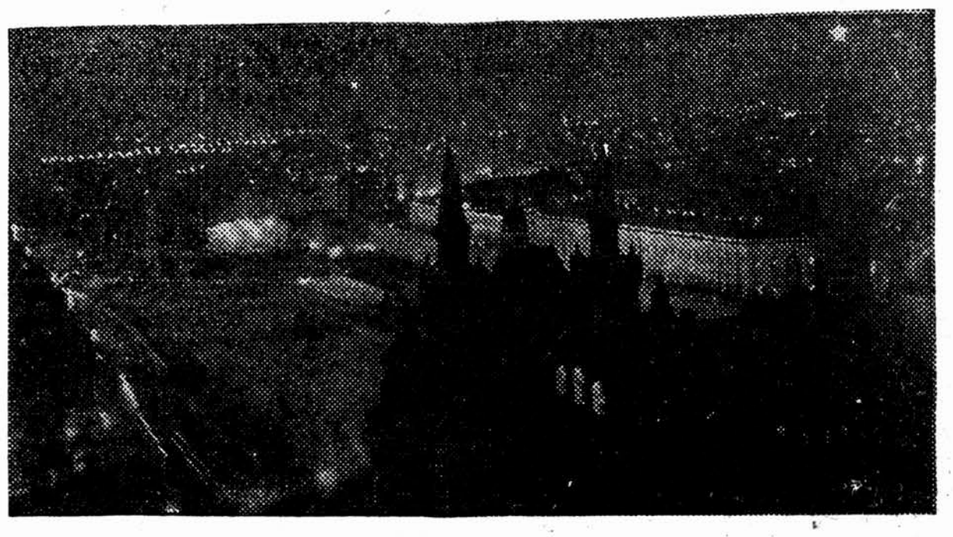
Every school has a Pioneer and Young Communist League in which the children receive their first grounding in political knowledge. Both of these groups maintain summer camps and an extensive athletic programme, but their chief function is political guidance.

There is another serious organization composed of older children. This committee draws members from the Pioneer and Young Communist Leagues of the schools and factories. Some of its functions are cultural. In the main, however, this too exists for political guidance. During the war its chief work was to instil in the young people hatred of the Nazis. Now they are beginning a programme of international relations and mass social work. Members exchange letters with children and young people of Britain and America. It is hoped to build up international understanding and friendship by this means.

Two important newspapers in Moscow are published exclusively for young readers. The Komsomol Pravda, a daily, with a circulation of 434,000, is a serious newspaper for the young adults. The Pioneer Pravda is published once a week for children and its circulation is 400,000. It is full of good illustrations. The issue of October 23 contained the case history of a youth named Volodya who was able to perform a prodigious amount of good work daily.

His lessons were always perfect, he was always clean and neat, he was

(Continued on Page 20)



The Red Square and the Kremlin—The Red star glows from the topmost spires

While mother works—Every Moscow factory has a day nursery for the children of the workers.

Our Neighbours On The Roof

Situated at a height of nearly 12,000 feet above sea-level, ordinarily rendered inaccessible by the lofty mountain ranges that surround it, and jealously guarded by the Lamas from outside incursion, Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, has ever fascinated the traveller and the explorer.

The earliest European accounts of this Forbidden City are by certain Roman Catholic missionaries, which excited the curiosity and interest of others who followed. In 1811-12, an English traveller, Thomas Manning, reached Lhasa, stayed there five months, but left no account of his sojourn there. William Moorcroft, another Englishman, is said to have lived in that city for twelve years disguised as a Muslim. But after their visit Lhasa was completely closed to the white man.

But this seclusion, rigorously enforced, did not deter the adventurous from seeking admission to Lhasa and history records many unsuccessful attempts. Notable among these failures are those of Prince Henri d'Orle'ans (1889): Miss Taylor, a solitary Englishwoman who came within 150 miles of Lhasa; Mr. and Miss Littledale who came within 80 miles of Lhasa; and Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer.

More fortunate were some Indian visitors, the best known among whom are Pandit Nain Singh, Pandit Krishna and Sarat Chandra Das. Nain Singh visited Lhasa twice, in 1866-67 and 1874; Pandit Krishna stayed there for a year (1878), after which he travelled widely in Tibet for several years. In 1879 Sarat Chandra Das, a Bengali schoolmaster of Darjeeling, was entered as a student at the Tashi-lhunpo monastery.

In 1904 an armed mission led by Lt. Col. (Later Sir Francis) Younghusband reached Lhasa, and from that date the seclusion of the Forbidden City was somewhat broken.

In 1920 Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Belt, the British representative in Tibet, was deputed to Lhasa at the request of the Tibetan Government, the first white man to be invited to the Tibetan capital. This friendliness as partly a result of the treatment the Dalai Lama received at the hands of the India Government in 1910-11 when, following a Chinese military expedition against Tibet, he sought and found refuge in Darjeeling, In 1922 Lhasa was connected with India by telegraph. And now (Feb-March 1946) India is being visited by an official Goodwill Mission from Tibet.

KALIMPONG-LHASA ROUTE

Tibet has no use for modern mechanical contrivances and the way from India to Lhasa is by mule tracks across the mighty Himalayas. There are a number of such routes crossing the main range by difficult passes. Practically all these passes are closed by snow in winter and spring, with one exception, namely the Tang La on the Kalimpong-Lhasa trade route. This route, nearly 350 miles in length, passes through the trade mart of Gyantse and is divided into several convenient stages where one can rest at night. get fresh pack horses or mules and buy fresh vegetables. The route presents almost every variety of landscape—from snow-covered mountains and rugged rocks rising sheer and abrupt from the plain, through green valleys and plains, skirting lakes and across muddy and turbid river and clear hill springs. The beauty of the route is certainly unrivalled, but one needs a stout heart and hard muscles to enjoy it.

But once through, the sight that awaits the traveller compensates all the hardships undergone. Lhasa stands on a tolerable level stretch of ground surrounded on all sides by hills. Along its southern side, about half a mile from the city, runs the river Kyichu which joins the Tsangpo (upper course of the Brahmaputra) some 38 miles to the south-west. The hills round Lhasa look barren in winter but are green in summer covered with rich grass and spangled with brilliant flowers.

The level area on which the circular-shaped city stands is fertile. There are gardens scattered all over it with fine trees. The streets are fairly straight, though narrow. The houses are generally of clay and sun dried brick, but those of the richer people are of stone and brick. One notices also houses built entirely of the horns of sheep and oxen set in clay mortar—most of them very roughly done, but others solid and highly picturesque.

The approach to Lhasa is by a gate through the western ridge of the hills. From there the road to the northern part of the city throws off a branch to the Yutok sampa or turquoise-tiled covered bridge, one of the noted features of Lhasa, and leads to the centre of the city.

FORTRESS PALACE

As one enters the city, one's eyes automatically turn to the majestic buildings on the Potala hill—the fortress palace of the Dalai Lama who is the spiritual and secular head of the Tibetans. Percival Landon, who accompanied the Younghusband mission in 1904, wrote of this magnificent edifice.

"Lhasa would remain Lhasa were it but a cluster of hovels on the sand. But the sheer magnificence of the unexpected sight which met our unprepared eyes was to us almost a thing incredible. There is nothing missing from this splendid spectacle—architecture forest trees, wide green places, rivers, streams and mountains, all lie before one as one looks down from the height upon Lhasa stretching out at our feet .....

"But Lhasa has a feature which no other town on earth can rival ... A man can have no eye for anything but the huge upstanding mass of the Potala palace;..... for indeed sheer bulk and magnificent audacity could do no more in architecture than they have done in this huge palace-temple of the Grand Lama. Simplicity has wrought a marvel in stone, nine hundred feet in length and towering seventy feet higher than the golden cross of St. Paul's Cathedral.

"The central building of the palace, the Phodang Marpo, the private home of the incarnate divinity himself, stands out foursquare upon and between the wide supporting bulks of masonry. ... The brown yak-hair curtain, eighty feet in height and twenty-five across, hangs like a tress of hair down the very centre of the central sanctuary hiding the central recess. Such is the Potala."

TEMPLE OF BUDDHA

If you are able to tear your eyes away from the Potala, you may see the open square in the centre of the city which serves as its market place. Here is the great temple of 'Jo' or Lord Buddha, called the Jo-kang. This is the great church-centre of Tibet, the St. Peter of Lamaism.

In front of the main entrance to the Jo-kang, in the shadow of a sacred willow tree, stands a famous monument, the Doring monolith, which bears the inscribed record of a treaty of peace concluded in 822 (783 according to some authorities) between the King of Tibet and the Emperor of China. You may see the Ling-kor, the ribbon of sacred road equalled in tradition only by the Via Dolorosa You may see, on one side, over the willows, the lion-shaped mass of Chagpo-ri, crowned with a small square yellow building. Or you may see the carved doorways and ceiling and golden roof of the temples in Lhasa But your eyes will come back to the Potala, from the heights of which the Dalai Lama watches the great new year festivities.

These festivities last for fifteen days in which masks and mummings, favourite amusements of the Tibetans, play a leading part. As among Hindus during Dussera, and Holi, and among Muslims during Id,

The Regent of Tibet who has sent a Goodwill Mission to India. He rules on behalf of the Dalai Lama who is a minor.

"By kind permission of Major Sherriff."

Tibetans go out to meet their friends and exchange greetings and sweets.

Another feature of the new year celebration is the great jubilee of the **Monlam** (prayer), instituted nearly 550 years ago. For this, lamas from all over the country gather in Lhasa and every road is then thronged with crowds of monks on foot or horseback on yaks or donkeys, carrying with them their prayer-wheels and cooking pots and chanting the one lamaic prayer.

Of other annual festivals special mention may be made of one in the fourth month, assigned to the conceptions of Sakya. It, however, appears more like the old nature-feasts of the coming of spring and corresponds closely to the Indian Holi festival.

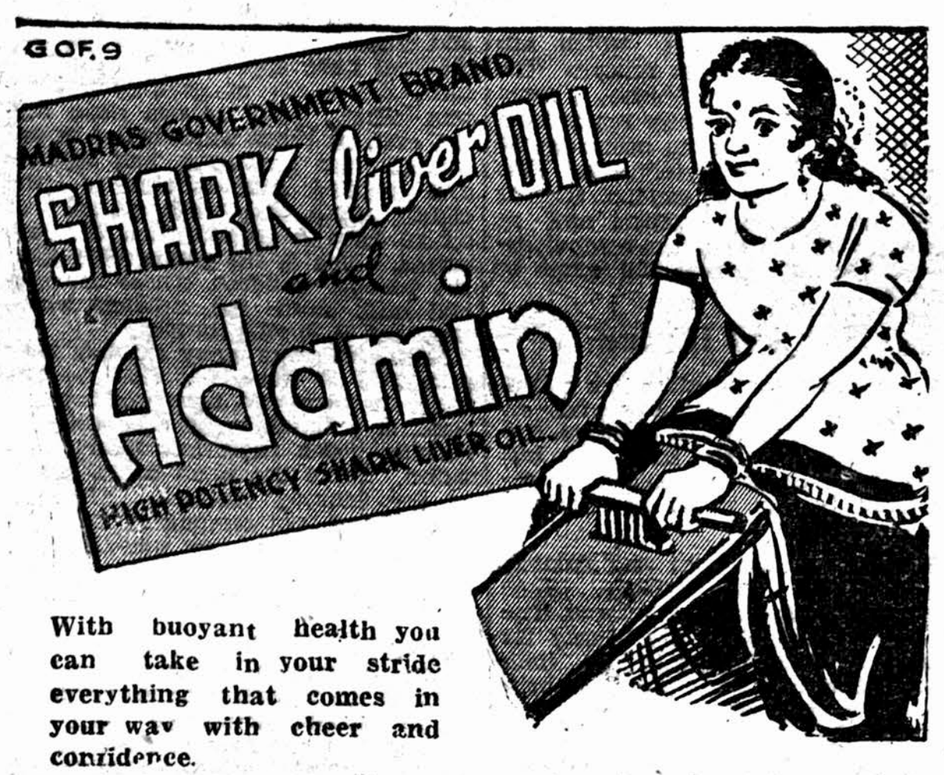
DALAI LAMA

The present Dalai Lama is the 14th in succession and was born in July 1935 at Tagcher, in the frontier district of Amdo. He was installed as Dalai Lama in February, 1940.

According to Tibetan belief, when a Dalai Lama dies, his reincarnation is born again in some home in Tibet—it may be that of the lowliest—and has to be sought out. Thus, after the last Delai Lama died in 1933, a countrywide search was made for his reincarnation. The search continued for several years under the leadership of Kyitsang Trulku. One member of Kyitsang Trulku's party, Dzasa Khemed Se (Kusangtse), is with the Goodwill Mission now in India.

Those who have seen the youthful Dalai Lama describe him as a merry young boy, bright-eyed, pink-cheeked and full of fun. A very intelligent child, he is interested in everybody and in everything. This, combined with proper training, has made him most impressive in the performance of his public duties.

On one occasion, when the Dalai Lama was only eight years old, two Emissaries from the United States of America arrived in Lhasa with a letter and gifts from the late President Roosevelt to the Dalai Lama and the Regent. When the presentation was made to the Dalai Lama, the two Emissaries were dressed in military uniform, and the child, never having seen forage caps before, was for a moment absorbed in the contemplation of what was to him a most peculiar form of head gear. Then, quickly realising his duties, he pulled himself together and made a pretty little speech in which he returned thanks for the gifts. enquired most politely after the President's health and ended up by trusting that the two officers had a pleasant journey through his dominions and had experienced no difficulties on the road And all this from a child of eight years.



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THE SECRET OF AMERICAN UNITY

By Pearl Buck

Many races commingle in the United States of America. There are people from all the States of Europe. There are native Indians. There are Chinese and Japanese. The Negroes make up ten per cent of the population.....But all these many races, professing many creeds and tenets are all free and equal citizens of the land of liberty. Together they make up the American Nation.

This mighty structure built on the twin pillars of compulsory education and an ingrained belief in democratic ideals, is a lesson in nation-building which India needs must study at the present moment.

New York (By Cable).

We, Americans, have been thoroughly lectured into by visitors from India, with all their expenses paid, who have told us that there is no unity among Indians. This has led me to wonder what unity is there among any people and whether unity is always of the same kind.

In China, I know very well, political unity is the newest and the least important of all. The Chinese have a long history unifying them in a common way of thought, common habits of life and even in looks that are alike colouring. Their unity as a people is very real.

But what of the American unity? The sources and stock of our people in my own state of Pennsylvania are primarily German. But we have also Scotch, Welsh and English in our ancestry and more recently Hungarian and Polish. Yet, we all are Americans. Our sons and husbands fought on the same side against Fascism in Germany and Japan. During the past few weeks, I have had a good opportunity to further my discovery of our own people. We live in the lower Northeastern part of the United States. But recently I made a business journey to the Southern State of Louisiana. I had never been there before and I was glad of the chance to see a part of my country as yet unknown to me.

IN WARM LOUISIANA

It was as different as possible from our own region. It differed indeed within its own region. North Louisiana was as unlike South Louisiana as Kashmir was unlike Bengal. Shreverport, the chief city of the North, was not so much southern as western. It was like a city in the great state of Texas. It moves from one wealth to another. Fortunes were once made in cotton. Now they are being made in newly discovered oil wells. Those who had grown rich in oil are spending their money to build beef business for the future. The peoples' tempo is energetic, acquisitive, raw and new. There is little interest in culture and international life. Yet, a day's journey on one of the slowest and oldest trains in the world—not all the trains in my country are new and swift—brought us south towards Louisiana. We rode all day long through wild and uncultivated country. The whole state has only about two million people, a quarter of New York's population. Thousands of acres lie unused and thousands more consist of pine and oak forests.

At the day's end we stepped off from the train into the city of New Orleans and I saw a world as different from every other part of the U. S. as though we had entered a city in Spain. It still was mid-winter in my own state, but here it was early summer. Fruit markets were rich with heaped fruits of great oranges dominating everything else with their colour.

Comelias of every shade from white to scarlet bloomed to the citizen's pride—indeed comelias have become a cult with the people of New Orleans. Pear trees were blooming and lawns were green. The houses, too, were houses of Spain decorated with coloured stucco and wrought ironwork and built around gardened patios. The people speak English, it is true, but one hears much French on the streets and some Spanish. The atmosphere was warm with the old tradition.

NOBODY HURRIES

But what makes it really unlike the rest of the country is that in New Orleans nobody hurries. Life's pace is leisurely and the people do not make any pretense of not enjoying it. Idleness is not a sin as it is considered to be in some parts and pleasure is always legitimate. The city was preparing for the annual month carnival and with fabulous mardigras during which even the most sedate give themselves up to merriment.

Money is spent without restraint and spectacles of every sort are created. Indeed, New Orleans is a city of beauty and pleasure. It is a hospitable city too not only to its own citizens, but to citizens from other countries. Its international house is open to peoples from all countries and is the most handsome of its kind I have yet seen.

Wandering about on the narrow streets from the city's old quarter entering the open gates and going by the dark tunnelled passageways into the sunlit gardens of Patios admiring the intricate ironwork of the balconies outside the stairways, I asked myself if this city really was American. Its oldest roots are in Spain and France—yes, and Africa, for some of the people of New Orleans are dark-skinned and their blood is mixed in many ways. Yet it did not take a long talk with these people to make me realize that despite its vast variety, it is peculiarly American

THE REASON WHY.

How is it American?

The predominant common language is still English. That the people of my country speak one language is of immense importance. That the one language is English is of importance only because it has set us on the side of the Anglo-Saxon peoples in spite of the fact that we racially are far from being truly Anglo-Saxon. Thirteen million of our people, or roughly ten percent, are African in origin. Many more are Latin—French and Italian—and many Jewish. Our origins are too numerous to mention, but taking the country as a whole, it cannot be said that we are Anglo-Saxon. We are a most mixed people on the face of the earth.

True, we speak English in different ways. It might be hard for a foreigner to believe that a New Englander, with his nasal twang, is speaking the same language as a man from South Louisiana with his soft drawl. But, they are speaking the same language for all that and they understand one another. It is our great unity. The difference in language within the people of one country is perhaps the most divisive of all forces. It should be mended as quickly as possible for unity is more delayed by difference in language than can possibly be by difference in religion. How was this unity in a common language arrived at in our country? Our people came to these shores speaking all tongues of the world. Had there been no external pressure upon them, they woudl have continued to speak many tongues.

THE UNIFYING FORCE

The unifying force was compulsory education and free public school system. Our children had to learn one language. They were educated in communication with one another. There is another unifying force. It is a common belief in our form of Government. In all varying regions of our land, among all its differenct ways and habits, and in spite of all prejudices, I find everywhere a profound belief in democratic government.

I cannot but acknowledge how we violate our belief in democracy. There is nothing democratic in our treatment of the Negro and other minorities. In beautiful New Orleans, I found segregation against the Negro as severe as if there was no democracy in the land. Dark skinned people from Spain could go anywhere, but dark skinned people from Africa could not. A man from India, provided he wore something which showed his origin, could also go anywhere. There is no prejudice against Indians. But the people of New Orleans cannot forget that their Africans were once slaves in Louisiana and segregation continues.

True, there are very sincere effort. quietly being made for equality We spent one day in the home of friends—persons of wealth and education who have devoted their fortune to the education of the Negro in many fine schools everywhere in our country. At the end of the day, we went to a handsome university for Negroes and spent an hour or two in the home of its able and energetic Negro president and listened to him tell of the segregation breaking down in certain city organizations so educated Negro citizens are attending the same meetings with the Whites. He seemed to be proud of this, but I thought how pitifully and shamefully slow it was.

MOVEMENT TOWARDS FREEDOM

Yet, the important thing is not slowness perhaps, but the fact that there is a movement towards freedom and equality Everywhere, organizations in business and education are letting down barriers and beginning rather timidly to let in the Negro. Why timidly? Because propaganda has done its work too well and our people have been told that their business and their organizations will be ruined if they let in Negroes. When they find that nothing is ruined, that two peoples get on very well if there is some similarity between the individuals, their educational and economic levels, and that race in itself means nothing, there are only relief and a speeding up of the change.

All this shows that the ideas of democracy and equality which we have long preached among ourselves, are really taking root. We have taught ourselves better than we know. We are at last beginning to practice a little also.

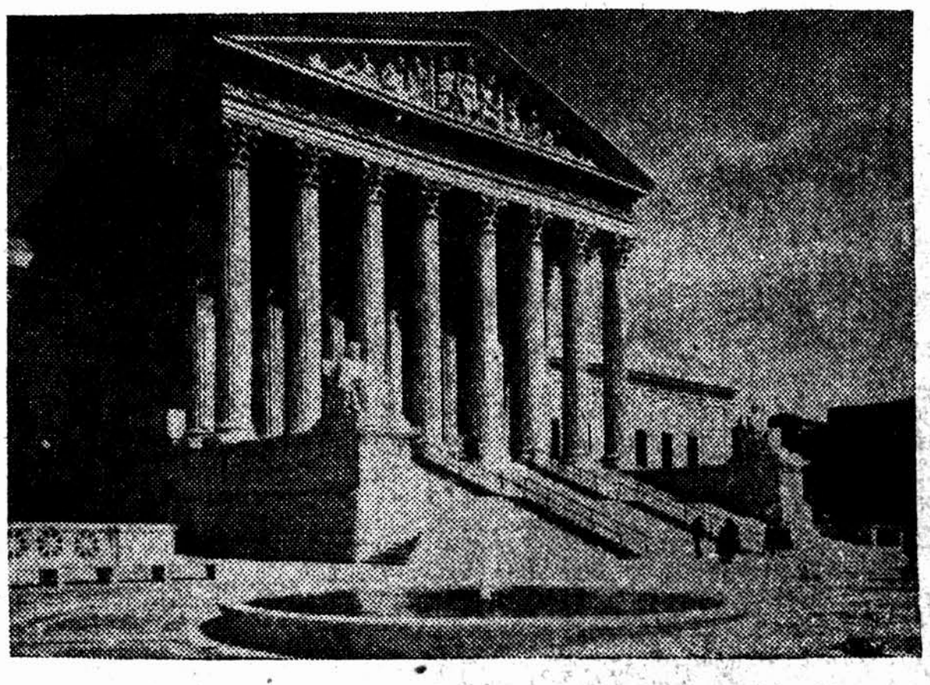
I say then that the second great unifying force in a people is their coming to a belief in some form of Government springing from a clear and simple idealism comprehensible to all the people. Our American forefathers gave us that idealism when they declared that "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" are the "unalienable rights" of all our people. That we have not been able to reach our ideal does not mean we have not had it. We have been most uncomfortably aware of both our ideal and our failure during a century and a half of our existence. We are inwardly rejoiced when we see ourselves making even a little progress for the other gift which our ancestors also bequeathed us, was a strong moral conscience. It keeps us restless and rebellious, we struggle against it, we often refuse to obey, but it remains inexorable, pointing us toward the ideal.

THE DIFFERENCE

A White friend from Virginia, where racial prejudices are still strong, went to North Africa some years ago and came back the other day. We talked about the difference between the colonial life in Africa and the life in Virginia. Segregation and prejudice are strong in both places, "but, you know," my friend said thoughtfu ly, "I am glad to be back home because here the struggle for equality is alive and growing. We set our ideals impossibly high perhaps when we declare ourselves for human equality. Of course, we have not reached it, but we have the ideal and we know we have not reached it, and we keep trying. Over there, in dead patterns of colonial life, a man born into the lower levels, is just hopelessly there for ever. There is no idealism that can possibly free him and since there is no idealism there is no struggle. Inequality is simply accepted. Here, thank God, even if we practice inequality, we don't accept it. There is hope here."

These words of his express the truth about our people as well as anything I can say.

(Copyright)



The Supreme Court Building, a marble temple in Washington where the nation's highest tribunal meets, symbolizes the high place of justice for the individual in U. S. democracy. Above the twin rows of Corinthian columns at the front is a sculptured pediment, and beneath this the inscription, "Equal Justice Under Law." Deep within the great building is the court chamber, a relatively small room of exact symmetery where the nine justices of the Court, each clad in black robe, sit in solumn session.

Questions To Pearl Buck

"The Bombay Office of the United Press of America has been flooded with letters containing questions for Mrs. Pearl Buck to answer in future articles. All of these have been forwarded to Mrs. Buck in the U.S.A. Many writers have asked for her home address so that they write direct. In answer to these requests, Mrs. Buck has suggested that all her letters be addressed as follows:

Mrs. Pearl Buck,
c/o. United Press of America,
Room 310, Greens Hotel,
Bombay.

"The Bombay Office will forward them to Mrs. Buck by the fastest means available."

REWARD £ 500

You Can Be YOUNG IN 24 HOURS

"OTOGEN" (VITAMIN TONIC) makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, impure blood, mental and physical exhaustion It gives good appetite and increases weight from 5 to 10 lbs within a week The roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh **OTOGEN** improves your looks puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life and gives natural new teeth to the old men.

OTOGEN was tried in **SWITZERLAND** upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife The actors and actresses of **HOLLYWOOD** are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages. The use of **OTOGEN** by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life neverfading charms of youth and preserves school-girl complexion all along For Males in their period of youth Otogen wards off premature old age. retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age

OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that **GLASS TUMBLER** turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in **ENGLAND** and is now available in India Commence taking **'OTOGEN'** immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking **OTOGEN.**

In order to popularise **OTOGEN** in India the price is to be Rs. 5/- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 30/- will be charged. Order to-day for tomorrow may be too late as there is limited stock

GUARANTEE:—A Cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of (THIS) most wonderful invention

NOTE—Unlike other Rejuvenators "Otogen" is the only one of its kind which yields equally splendid results even in the extremes of heat of Tropical Summers as in winter or any other mild and temperate climate.

Under the burning heat of summer Sun when you are at Zero Otogen is also an Excellent Restorative.

NOTE: For speedy and permanent results please use our **ROYAL OTOGEN** containing extra strong, rare, and costly ingredients

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(Royal Otogen contains double the quantity than the ordinary Otogen)

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All our Remedies are tried and admitted effective by thousands of sufferers

Soviet Trumps Up Charge Againgst U. S.

COMPLAINS OF BREACH OF MOSCOW DECISION

LONDON, March 9 (A. P. A.): Moscow Radio, in a broadcast heard here early today, reported that the Soviet Government has formally accused the United States of "violation of the Moscow decision" in suggesting new conditions for the representation of opposition parties in the Bulgarian Government.

According to the radio report, Soviet Charge d'Affairs Novikov handed the State Department a note on Thursday alleging that the United States had urged Bulgarian opposition leaders to seek "disruption" of the Moscow agreement by which Russia, Britain and the United States agreed to seek broader representation in Balkan Governments.

The allegations are based on a United States declaration on the Bulgarian situation.

"The fact should also be mentioned," the note continued, according to the radio, "that the abovementioned statement of the Government of the United States was made unilaterally and without any attempt at prior agreement on this step with the other interested parties that participated in the taking of the decision on Bulgaria."

The Soviet note, it was added, declared that the Moscow agreement provided for inclusion in the Bulgarian Government of two leaders to "genuinely represent" the opposition. The note charged the United States with raising "new conditions" that opposition representatives should be appointed on "mutually acceptable conditions."

According to the radio, the Soviet note also accused Maynard Barnes, United States Political Representative in Bulgaria, of "systematically inciting Bulgarian oppositionists to act, not on the basis of decisions of the three Ministers, but on the basis of advancing new conditions for entering the Bulgarian Government not provided for by the Moscow Conference."

"Queen Elizabeth" On Fire

"Reasonable Explanation Is Sabotage" Says General Manager

SOUTHAMPTON, March 9 (Reuter): Full weight of Britain's protective services was thrown into action last night to prevent further outbreaks of fire in liners at ports after a fire yesterday in the 85,000-ton Cunard White Star Liner "Queen Elizabeth"—the largest ship in the world.

British troops may be sent to Southampton to guard the docks where the "Queen Mary" (81,000 tons) will join her sister ship to-day, and the 'Aquitania" (44,700 tons) will arrive on Monday.

Mr. F. T. Tarrya, Chief Constable (the local head of the police) of Southampton said yesterday that he was considering asking the war office for help in view of the possibility of sabotage.

SABOTAGE?

The police have not yet reacned a conclusion as to what caused the fire on "Queen Elizabeth", but the General Manager of the Cunard White Star Line said, "There is no other reasonable explanation but sabotage."

Close contacts being maintained between Scotland Yard—Britain's chief anti-crime centre—and the police authorities both at Southampton and Liverpool, where there have been a series of liner fires.

Orders as rigid as those of wartime have been issued for the guarding of every vessel in British ports against the menace of a sabotage organisation which is striking through arson at shipping, the "News Chronicle" reporter said to-day. All ship masters and port officers have been told that they must patrol all decks of ships above two-deck size. Dock gate checking of visitors has been tightened up.

Naval intelligence has also taken action to protect ships of the Royal Navy.

R.A.F. Plane Crash Two Miles From Chippenham

CHIPPENHAM (Gloucester) March 8, (Reuter): Pilot officer D. S. Bamjee, an Indian of the Royal Air Force, was killed in a crash two miles from Chippenham this afternoon. The plane narrowly missed a passing train and several houses and took off the tops of a number of trees before it crashed.

Five witnesses stated that the plane came at a terrific speed at what appeared to be a mock attack on the train. It dived steeply from a good height and appeared to be pulling out when it hit first at tree. After pitching it ploughed across two fields before finally coming to rest. A motorist and a farmer were the first to arrive, but pilot officer Bamjee was dead.

MAHATMAJI AS LIVING DEITY!

BEGUSERAI, March 8 (A. P. I.): What is believed to be the only temple of its kind in the world, for it contains the image of a living man who is worshipped as a deity, has been completed at Shripur in Begusarai sub-division.

That man is Mahatma Gandhi whose idol has been installed in accordance with orthodox Hindu rites in the new temple which has been named after him and the worship of the 'deity' has already started.

A stream of villagers is constantly coming to the temple to offer obeisance to Mahatma Gandhi's image. Spinning and recitation from Gita written in Hindi by Mahatma Gandhi form part of the daily ritual in the temple.

Although Gandhiji's pictures are stated to be worshipped at some places, for the first time his image has been installed in a temple set apart for him exclusively.

MAHATMA TRIES HIS HAND AT ART

LUCKNOW, March 8, (A.P.I.): A pen sketch depicting a temple, Shiva, Cupid and a farmer was drawn by Mahatma Gandhi in an autograph book of Mr. Amarnath Chakraverty, a student of Shantiniketan, Bolepur, when Mahatma Gandhi visited Bengal during the year when Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das died.

Mr. Amarnath relating the story in the U. P. C. C. office said that he went with Artist Nandalal Bose of Santiniketan to see Mahatma Gandhi and presented his autograph book to him Gandhi wrote a couplet of Tulsidas on kindness and mercy and signed it. Finding Nandalal busy in sketching, he also started scribbling something on the autograph book and said smilingly to him "you are not the only artist. I too know something of art."

One American journalist offered Rs. 20,000 for the sketch but Mr. Amarnath refused to part with it. He says he will present it to the national Museum of Free India.

New Enactment In Place Of Bombay Sales Tax

Because of the new enactment providing for the levy of a tax on the sales of goods in Bombay Province, the Government of Bombay has repealed the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1939, and has substituted for it a new measure which provides for a tax on sales of motor spirit only This enactment is identical in terms with the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1939, and makes no material change in principle

RAJENDRA PRASAD FOR BOMBAY

PATNA, March 8 (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad is leaving today for Bombay to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting commencing on March 12.

To-day, At 4-45 p.m.

Aga Khan To Be Weighed Against Diamonds

STAGE SET FOR CEREMONY AT BRABOURNE STADIUM

BOMBAY, SATURDAY (A.P.A.): ON THE DAY BEFORE HE IS TO BE WEIGHED AGAINST DIAMONDS, HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN APPEARED THIS MORNING FOR A FORMAL DARBAR BUT WITHDREW AFTER 20 MINUTES, OBVIOUSLY TIRED AND WORN FROM THE ROUND OF ACTIVITIES ATTENDING THE CELEBRATION OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF HIS IMAMAT.

The Darbar originally was arranged to permit the awarding of medals and honours to members of the Ismaili sect for their services and contributions to the Diamond Jubilee fund, but to save the Aga Khan's strength, the names were printed on a long list so that individual awards were omitted.

With him in his brief appearance were his wife, Begum Umme Habbiba and his younger son, Prince Sadruddin.

A huge crowd jammed around the dais erected under canvas at Gowalia Tank. The heat and humidity increased steadily as the sun climbed overhead.

The Aga Khan, whose throat was treated last night, did not talk directly into the microphone, but his brief message of greeting was relayed by an associate.

The Begum wore a filmy white sari and a heavy diamond and gold necklace of Indian design.

The heat curbed the exuberance of his followers during the day, but last night they jammed the streets in parts of the Muslim section from curb to curb while scores of buildings were agleam with lights. The house on Malabar Hill occupied by the Aga Khan was outlined in green and red neon lights.

The arrangements call for the Aga Khan to be seated on one side of an intricate mechanical scales when the actual weighing is undertaken late tomorrow afternoon. The scales were especially constructed for the purpose. On one end of the balance is a chair on which His Highness will be seated. The Chair weighs 120 pounds and this weight has been compensated for in an adjustment on the opposite end of the scales.

Each box of uncut diamonds weighs six and one half pounds, but the contents weigh only three and three fourths pounds. Therefore, as each plastic box of diamonds is placed on the scales opposite the Aga Khan, a weight equal to the weight of the box will be placed on the side of the scales occupied by His Highness.

It is expected that about 240 pounds of uncut diamonds, equivalent to 600,000 carats will be weighed against him. In addition a single box containing 4,000 carats of cut and polished diamonds also will be added as the last item.

Various predictions have been made by close attendants as to what the Aga Khan will wear during the ceremony. Earlier reports that he would wear a gold turban and purple tunic were counter-balanced by reports today that he would wear a green turban and a white uniform the dominant part of which would be a flowing cape. At functions so far he has appeared in cream coloured European style suit.

The original plans for his followers to present him a large number of personal gifts have been changed. Those arranging the weighing ceremony say now that he will select from the box of cut diamonds one small one for himself as a memento. The remaining cut diamonds will be sold to his followers.

Already Rs. 73 lakhs have been collected as contributions to a trust fund being built up through the diamond ceremonial and it is expected to reach a crore. The money will be used to establish a bank and insurance company to assist Ismaili Muslims in India in an industrialisation programme with a small amount reserved for emergency charitable purposes.

Approximately 60,000 followers have come from outside to be sheltered in vast camps while many others are staying with friends and kin. Some criticism is appearing in the Press about the drain on the food supplies of the province, where food supplies are already short.

CEREMONY TO-DAY

The time fixed for weighing His Highness the Aga Khan against diamonds, has been altered from 10 a.m. to 4-45 p.m. to-day. The function will take place at Brabourne Stadium and guests are requested to be in their seats before 4-45 p.m.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY PRESENTS ADDRESS TO AGA KHAN

FELICITATIONS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES RENDERED

His Highness Welcomes Setting Up Of Scientific Institute With Fund of Rs. 1 Crore: Donates Rs. 1 Lakh For Medical College

BOMBAY, Friday.

A PLEASANT FUNCTION CAME OFF AT THE C. J. HALL THIS EVENING WHEN H. H. THE AGA KHAN WAS PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COURT OF THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY. THE DAIS OF THE HALL WAS ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND MEMBERS OF THE COURT IN THEIR GREEN AND RED ROBES PRESENTED A LIVELY AND COLOURFUL PICTURE.

THE ADDRESS WAS PRESENTED IN A SILVER CASKET.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed, the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, read the address which recalled the meritorious services rendered by H. H. the Aga Khan to the University and congratulated him on the happy occasion of his Diamond Jubilee, which happily synchronised with that of the University.

Recapitulating briefly the development and expansion of the University since its inception, Sir Ziauddin revealed that steps were taken to establish in the University a Scientific and Industrial Research Institute. A scheme for this was already drawn up, and he hoped it would soon begin to function.

Sir Ziauddin further pointed out that they had also decided to start a medical college in the University and they had already collected Rs. 46 lakhs for that purpose

In the course of his reply the Aga Khan recalled how 50 years ago he

(Continued on page 16)

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AGA KHAN ON INDIA, BRITAIN & RUSSIA
(Page 11.)

PUNJAB COALITION
(Page 11.)

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Why Jawahar Goes To Malaya

CALCUTTA, March 8, (A.P.I.): Asked about his Malaya mission, Pandit Nehru told the A.P.I. that he was going there for about a week. The main purpose of the visit was to render relief to the Indians in Malaya. This relief, he added, would be rather Psychological. He would try to build up the morale of the Indians there.

Gandhiji's Wire To Sarat

NEW DELHI, March 9 (U.P.I.): It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi has sent a telegram asking Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, to associate himself with the South African Delegation at the time of its meeting with the Viceroy.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MAY).
NEW YORK, March 9.

Previous Closing	26.62
To-day's Opening	26.89
Difference	+27
To-day's Closing	26.86
Difference	+24

SCINDIA DIRECTORS FELICITATE AGA KHAN

The following message has been sent to H. H. the AGA KHAN by Mr. WALCHAND HIRACHAND and the Directors of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY felicitating him on the occasion of his Diamond Jubilee.

"His Highness Sir SULTAN MOHAMMED SHAH AGA KHAN
Lands End Malabar Hill
BOMBAY

Mr. WALCHAND HIRACHAND Chairman and co-directors, THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED offer their good wishes and sincere felicitations to Your Highness on the occasion of the DIAMOND JUBILEE of your Imamat. Your Highness have played a useful part in India's march towards political emancipation. They appreciate the efforts which Your Highness have been making for enabling India to secure her political independence. They are grateful to Your Highness for the keen interest which you have always evinced in and the encouragement which you have given to the development and progress of national shipping. They share the rejoicings of Your Highness' followers and join in their prayers that Your Highness may be spared for years to come to witness an united and independent India playing her own part as an equal among other nations in shaping the new order in the world.

WALCHAND HIRACHAND,
Chairman".

Photographs of H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S Diamond Jubilee Celebrations

will be on view at the salon of the Photographic Society of India at 195 Hornby Road, above Central Camera Company. This exhibition will be opened on Tuesday the 12th at 5 p.m. Over 150 photographs of 12"x10" size, taken by Central Camera Company, will be on display for a week. Do come and see them. Prints can be bought at reasonable prices.

DON'T MISS THIS PICTORIAL RECORD OF A GREAT EVENT!

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Wanted: Agents for sale of our high quality cigarettes and pipe tobacco in every city and town. Write for samples and agency terms. Oriental Tobacco Co., Cawnpore. (6985)

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English Ping Pong Balls available at 5, 8, and 12 annas each. Apply immediately, Austin & Co., Bombay 8. (1101)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THIS IS AN ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT A PROSPECTUS.

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Authorised Capital	... ...	Rs. 5,00,000-0-0
Subscribed Capital	... ...	Rs. 2,26,000-0-0
Paid Up Capital (31-3-45)	... ...	Rs. 2,09,772-8-0

A further Capital issued about 20,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each now available at par till 25-3-46 and after that remaining, if any, will be sold at premium i.e. Rs. 12/- per share till 30-4-46 the final closing date.

The Share Money is payable as follows at par rate:—

Rs. 2/8/- per share with application, Rs. 2/8/- on allotment and remaining Rs. 5/- by two instalments with interval of two months each call along with admission fee of Re. 1/-.

For particulars apply to:—

The Managing Agents,
THE INDIAN CLOCK MFG. CO., LTD.
P.O. Sunder Nagar (Via Tatanagar), B.N.R.
Share Dealers and Agents apply for terms.

(FORM OF APPLICATION)

To
The Managing Agents,
The INDIAN CLOCK MFG. CO., LTD.,
P. O. Sunder Nagar (Via Tatanagar), B.N.R.

Gentlemen,

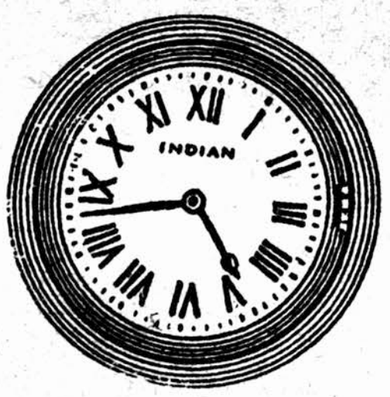
I/We send herewith a remittance of Rs.....by M.O/Draft/Cheque for.....Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each and an admission fee of Re. 1/- in the above Company and I request you to allot me the same shares. I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number of shares that may be allotted to me subject to Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

Signature .....Occupation .....

Address .....Date .....

N.B.—Existing Sharholders need not pay any admission fee.

6947



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(Sd.) R. G. DESHMUKH, M.A., Ph.D., (Harward), U.S.A.,
10, C. Road, East, Jamshedpur.
Purchasing Officer,
The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur.

The products of the Indian Clock Manufacturing Company Limited, such as Clocks, Sunder Gramophone needles, Sunder Paper Clips, Sunder Paper Pins and Sunder Paper Clamps etc., are obtainable from the Coy's authorised dealers all over India. Dealers from the unrepresented areas may, therefore, please apply to:—

The Sales Manager,
THE INDIAN CLOCK MFG. CO., LTD.,
P.O. Sundernagar (Via Tatanagar), B.N.R.

PHEROZESHAH MEHTA CENTENARY

Announcement Of Result Of Essay Competition

The result of the Pherozeshah Mehta Centenary Essay Competition will be announced in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" of 17th instant.

Precaution Against Small Pox In Vile Parle

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, March 8.

Small-pox cases are occurring in the Suburbs of Vile Parle and Andheri and before such incidences increase, it is well that the Parle-Andheri Municipality are taking proper steps to stop it both by prevention and curation methods.

They have started series of vision lectures as to causes and cure of Small-pox through the co-operation of public institutions such as Lakshikshanprachar Sangh etc. They have arranged a weeks lecture and film demonstration programme and insisted upon the necessity of vaccination to prevent such incidence. They have asked for the public co-operation in this matter.

SUBURBAN NAGARS CONFERENCE.

The Samast Nagar Mandal suburban branch had held a meeting of the Nagars residing in suburbs to cultivate the proper atmosphere for their forthcoming All-India Nagar Conference to be held from April 19th to 21st. Sjt. D. K. Shastri presided over the meeting and amongst those who participated in the proceedings were Spt. R. N. Mehta, N. J. Gor, Smt. Mudrikaben Anjaria, Mrs. V. V. Mehta and others. The meeting exerted the suburban Nagar residents to join the parishad and make it a success.

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M. G K. MENON, M.A., L.T., Kazhani, Alatur, S. MALABAR.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LAND'S END
BOMBAY.
9th March, 1946.

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CENTRAL CAMERA COMPANY
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, DELHI

Aga Khan Says:

'Indians Do Not Want To Work For Any Foreign Govt.

Russia's Attempt At Taking Over India Will Be Resisted By U.S., Britain, Turkey And China

People Of India Will Have Hearts In Their Government When They Attain Self-Rule

BOMBAY, Mar. 9. (A.P.A.): H. H. THE AGA KHAN SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE BELIEVED RUSSIA "WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED" TO TAKE OVER INDIA IF BRITAIN MOVED OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

H. H. made the points that the people of India want self-Government, and want no foreign Government, and that "Great Britain, the United States, Turkey and China would resist" any effort by Russia or any power to take over India if the British leave.

The Aga Khan, former president of the League of Nations Assembly, took time out from the busy round of ceremonies marking the celebration of the diamond jubilee of his Imamat to discuss with the "Associated Press of America" domestic and international affairs.

He said: "The people of India do not want to work for any foreign Government. A foreign Government can get paid servants in India, but it cannot get real helpers. The people will have their hearts in their Government when they attain self-rule".

HIS HIGHNESS WAS ASKED WHETHER HE BELIEVES SOME TYPE OF PAKISTAN IS LIKELY IN INDIA, AND HE REPLIED: "YES, SOME TYPE, BUT THERE SHOULD BE A VERY CLOSE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND THE REST OF INDIA, EITHER THROUGH AN ALLIANCE OR THROUGH FEDERATION".

He declined to discuss details of his conferences with Mahatma Gandhi or to disclose whether he plans to confer with M. A. Jinnah.

SOVIETS AFTER TRADE ONLY?

On the subject of Russia, His Highness said he believes the Soviets are more likely to attempt a commercial penetration of India, and that they "might like better to deal commercially with a Communist India". He conceded that poverty in India might encourage the spread of Communism".

"If Russia gets a port on the Persian Gulf", he said, "it will be in good position to operate commercially in India. They plan an extensive re-industrialisation programme which will need world markets".

His Highness said India needs foreign capital, but he emphasised his belief that this capital should operate in association with Indian capital. He said he hoped America would extend her commercial and industrial connections in this country.

OFFER TO PUNJAB LEAGUE TO JOIN COALITION

Khizr Says He is Prepared To Stand Aside If All Parties Co-operate

LAHORE, March 9. (A.P.I.): An offer to the Muslim League Assembly Party to join an all-party coalition so that it could take its share in and shoulder its due burden of the responsibility of running the administration of the province is made by Malik Sir Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana, leader of the Punjab Assembly Coalition Party, in course of letter addressed to Nawab of Mamdot, leader of the Muslim League Party, yesterday.

Sir Khizr makes it clear that if the offer is accepted he would personally be prepared to stand aside and seek no office.

The following is the full text of the letter:

My Dear Nawab Sahib,

As you are aware, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to invite me to form a Council of Ministers. The circumstances and considerations that have led me to accept the invitation have been briefly set out in my statement already published. My main anxiety has been to avert a breakdown of the Constitution. I trust you will accept my assurance that in coming to this decision I have not been to the slightest degree influenced by any desire to exercise power myself. As I have said in my statement to the press my first anxiety at the moment is to secure if possible the co-operation of all the main political parties in the province in the very difficult task that lies ahead. There is the very serious food situation and many other problems difficult and complicated a solution of which is urgently required. These could be satisfactorily settled only between the different political parties.

I, therefore, invite you and through you the Muslim League Party in the Assembly to join an all-party coalition so that your party also could take its due share in and shoulder its due burden of the responsibility of running the administration of the province. While the settlement of the details of any arrangement that might be arrived at would be a matter for discussion I should like to make it clear that if the offer I am making to you is accepted I would personally be prepared to stand aside and to seek no office. I trust that this will clear the way for you to recommend to your party the acceptance of the invitation that I hereby very cordially convey to you.

If you are prepared to consider this offer I would be grateful if you could discuss the matter with me this afternoon or evening. Time as you know is pressing.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) KHIZR HYAT.

League Again Refuses Co-operation

LAHORE, March 9 (A.P.I.): It now transpires that in response to Malik Khizr Hayat Khan's invitation the Nawab of Mamdot, Leader of the Muslim League Party, had two Lours' talk last night with Malik Khizr Hayat at the latter's residence.

TALKS FAIL.

The "United Press of India" adds:

Talks between Malik Sir Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana as Leader of the Coalition Party and the Nawab of Mamdot, Leader of the Muslim League Party, for the formation of an all-party ministry have failed.

MAMDOT'S REPLY.

(A.P.I.): The Nawab of Mamdot replying to Malik Khizr Hayat Khan's offer for the formation of an all party ministry says in a letter to the Malik: If you and your party genuinely decide to stand aside, I am sure it will greatly help in preparing the way for the formation by the Muslim League Party of a genuinely representative Ministry in this province. If this is your decision and if you desire to have a further discussion with me on this basis I shall be glad to see you whenever convenient to you.

A WORD TO GOVT. SERVANTS

U.P.I.): Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, in a statement to the Press says:—

"With the acceptance of the invitation of His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab by the Leader of the Punjab Assembly Coalition Party to assist him in the formation of the Ministry, the Congress in the Punjab enters upon a new responsibility Henceforward, the Congress will have to share the responsibility for running the Provincial Administration.

The one concern of the Coalition Government would be to improve the tone of the administration. Public servants, while feeling absolutely secure in their posts, will develop an outlook greatly sympathetic to the needs of the people whom they are appointed to serve. The Coalition Government will insure the common man against the tyranny and highhandedness of irresponsible and corrupt Government servants. The task undertaken by the Coalition Government being of such tremendous importance, its accomplishment will to a very large extent, depend upon the measure of co-operation which the public at large is able to give if voluntarily."

"START IS NOT BAD."

PESHAWAR, March 9. (A.P.I.): Just after the assumption of office the three Ministers, Qazi Attaullah, Lala Mehr Chand Khanna and Mr. Yahya Jan were surrounded by a batch of ladies, demanding cloth Addressing the ladies Qazi Attaullah, Minister of Revenue, said: "We have just taken charge; give us a few days and we shall be able to give you sufficient cloth. There will be no favouritism and I am sure the poor and needy will get more than the rich."

Lala Mehr Chand Khanna, Minister of Finance, smilingly remarked: "The start is not bad".

GHAFFAR KHAN NOT COMING TO BOMBAY.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan left for his village home just after the formation of the Ministry. It is understood that he will not go to Bombay to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee as he is not feeling fit to take such a long journey due to continuous physical and mental strain he has been undergoing since the start of the general elections and he has been advised to take complete rest.

LEAGUE PURGE.

NAGPUR, March 9. (A.P.I.): Four Muslim League members who are opposing official Muslim League candidates in the elections to the C. P. Assembly are to be expelled from the Muslim League according to a statement issued by Khan Saheb A. R. Khan, Secretary of the C. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board.

Bullets Check Exchange Of Brickbats In Lahore

LAHORE, March 9. (A.P.I.): Eleven students including two with gunshot wounds were removed to the hospital following exchange of brickbats between Hindu and Muslim students and the subsequent police firing outside the Sanatan Dharam College in Lahore today.

It is reported that a mock funeral procession was organised by Muslim students to register their protest against the formation of the Coalition Party. When the processionists reached the Sanatan Dharam College beyond the Secretariat on the Lower Mall, counter-slogans were raised by students from the Sanatan Dharam College.

The exchange of slogans soon developed into exchange of brickbats which continued for nearly half an hour. The police, who were following the processionists, did not interfere until an Inspector of Police was hit on the face by a brickbat. The Police then fired five shots resulting in injuries to two students.

There was no direct clash between the processionists and the Hindu students of the Sanatan Dharam College because the latter remained within the premises of the College.

Of the eleven students removed to the hospital, seven are Hindus and four Muslims. Of these, two sustained gunshot wounds, one received stab-wound and the remaining eight were injured by brickbats. Only three students were detailed in the hospital and the remaining eight were discharged.

The leaders of the Muslim League and the Congress parties, and the District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police soon arrived on the scene.

The Muslim League leaders advised the Muslim students not to give a communal colour to their demonstrations and persuaded them to march towards Queens Road. The Congress leaders prevailed on the students of the Sanatan Dharam College to remain within the College compound.

38 KILLED IN GRANDSTAND COLLAPSE

BOLTON (ENGLAND) March 9, (A. P. A.): At least 38 persons were killed in the worst accident in the history of British sports when a wall crumbled in the rear of the grandstand of "Burden Stadium" here, during a championship soccer match, this evening.

There were additional casualties when spectators were trampled upon. Between 60,000 and 70,000 persons had jammed the stadium.

Witnesses said the stand crashed after the crowd in one section began to sway. As the structure toppled down, hundreds of persons were hurled down on spectators seated in front of them.

Crowds in far portions of the stadium were unaware of the collapse and, for a time, play continued while ambulances removed casualties outside Thirty-two of the victims were reported killed outright. Two of the 38 were women.

The game was suspended for 26 minutes while casualties were removed, but play was resumed later.

Congress Advisory Board For Frontier

PESHAWAR, March 9 (U.P.I.): In pursuance of the resolution passed by the N. W. F. P. Congress Parliamentary Party at its meeting on February 24, an Advisory Board has been formed with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan as chairman, and Khan Amir Mohammad Khan and Khan Sabar Mohammad Aslam, M.L.A., as members.

Announcing this, Maulana Azad informed the "U. P." that the main function of the Board will be to assist and guide the Parliamentary Party in its programme and policy and not to interfere in the day-to-day administration and working of the Ministry.

JINNAH FOR DELHI

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9. (A.P.I.): Mr. Jinnah left to-day by air for Delhi at the end of a three-week visit of Bengal and Assam.

COMPLETE EVACUATION OF MUKDEN BY RED TROOPS

CHUNGKING, Mar. 9. (Reuter): Russian troops have completed their withdrawal from Mukden, the principal city of Manchuria.

Fires have broken out in the city.

DISGUISE COMPETITION

This type of competition has proved very popular, indeed, as can be seen from the number of requests received by us from the readers in nooks and corners of this country. Such competitions besides providing a good pastime also enable the competitors to secure tempting prizes.

This is indeed a very good opportunity of earning a substantial sum of money on payment of only Annas 8 per entry and we hope that many of our readers will take a hand at solving this simple but at the same time interesting competition.

The individuals seen in the series marked A, B, C, ... have tried to disguise themselves by changing dress as well as their appearances. A man can disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa.' The disguised faces are shown in almost the same positions as in the original. They may be slightly raised or lowered but not turned sideways. You are asked to penetrate through their disguises.

For example, the man shown in "H" has disguised himself as a woman as shown in No. 8. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 27th March, 1946, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a. m. to 6-0 p. m.

3. **Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.**

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the 'Bombay Chronicle' Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

ADDITIONAL ENTRY COUPONS PRICE TWO ANNAS FOR A SHEET CONTAINING EIGHT COUPONS

Closing Date WEDNESDAY 27th. March 1946

DISGUISE COMPETITION 10/3/46.

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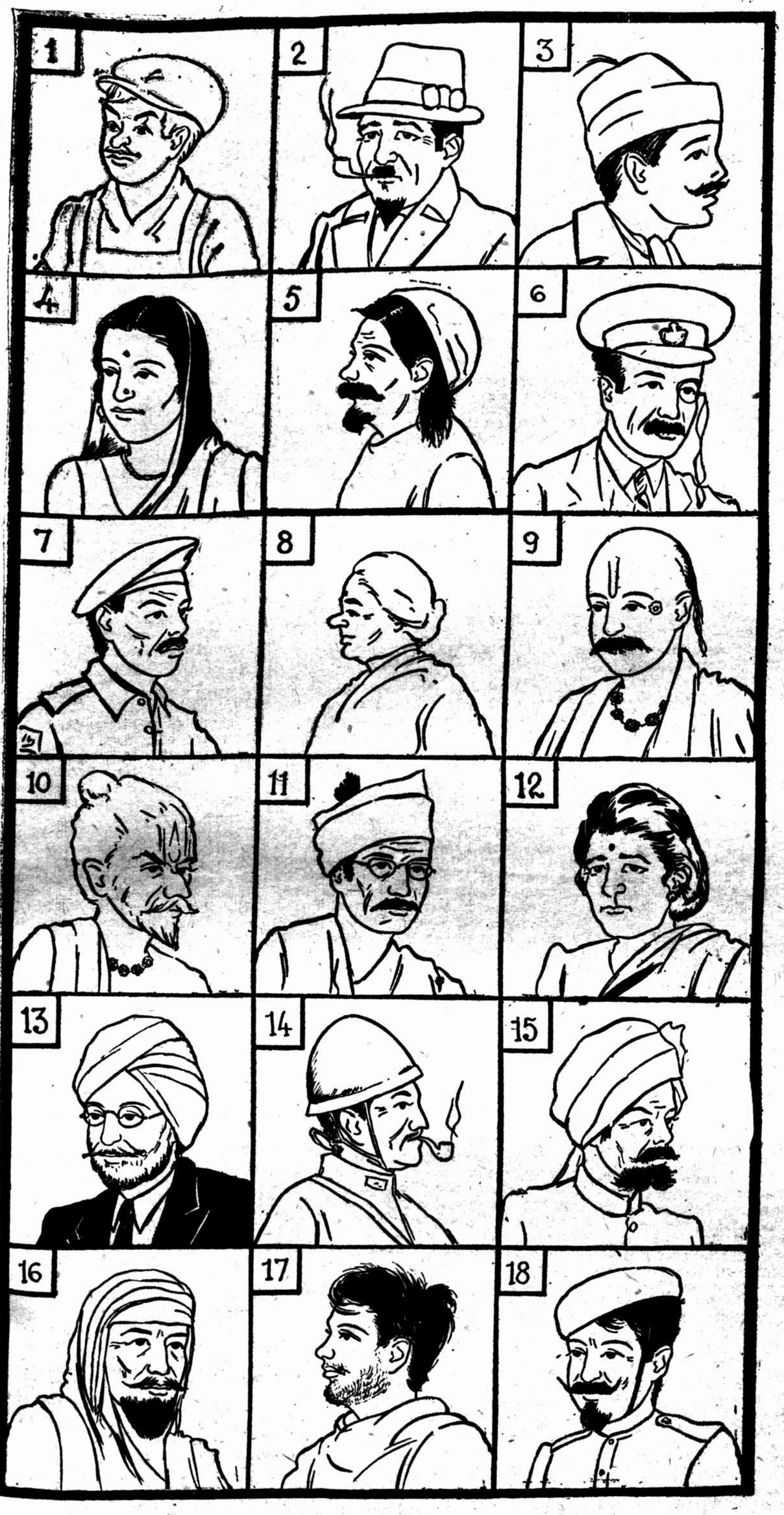
I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 27th MARCH 1946

RUPEES 2,500 IN PRIZES



DISGUISE COMPETITION
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

ADDITIONAL ENTRY COUPONS PRICE TWO ANNAS FOR A SHEET CONTAINING EIGHT COUPONS

Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Fagan Shud 7, 2002.
Muslim : Rabi-ul-Akher 5, 1365.
Parsi : Meher 8, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-52 a.m. Sunset : 6-47 p.m.
Hightide : 04-10, 17-44.
Lowtide : 10-45 23-42.

Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL VEGETABLE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW : Victoria Gardens, Byculla, from 8-30 a.m. to 9 p.m. to-day.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "Synthesis of Knowledge" is the subject of a free, public lecture, at 6-15 p.m., to-day, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BURMAH-SHELL CALCUTTA SPORTS CLUB : Second Anniversary of the Club at 5 p.m. to-day, at the Ram Bhatt H. E. School Hall, Parel. R. C Lawson General Manager, Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India to preside.

RECEPTION TO RUIKER : Under the auspices of the India Citizens League, a meeting of the Congress, Forward Bloc, students and Trade Union workers will be held at 2-30 p.m., to-day, at Ready Money Building, (No. 1), Claire Road, Byculla in honour of Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, All-India Forward Bloc.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY : The Ashram, Khar, Keertan, etc. 7 to 10 a.m.; physical demonstration 2 to 3 p.m.; musical entertainment 3 to 5 p.m.; speeches by Messrs. B. G. Kher, U. M. Mirchandani, M. C. Setalvad, P. G. Shah and Mrs. M. S. Jhabvala; musical entertainment and distribution of prasad 7 to 8 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ : Pt. Vijayshankerji on "Path of Prosperity" at 7 p.m., to-day, at Girgaum.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING : At 10-30 a.m., to-day, at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road. Dastur Bode will lecture on "My Heart Pours Forth". At 6 p.m. he will expound the philosophy of the Gathas.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION : Adjourned annual general meeting at the Anjuman-I-Islam Hall at 11 a.m., to-day.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY : Annual general meeting at 11 a.m., to-day, Society office.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEES EMPLOYEES' CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY : Annual general meeting of all the shareholders of the Society at 1 p.m. (B T.), to-day in the Hall of the Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road.

KARNATAKA YOUNG CRICKETERS : Reception to Sri Jarappa A, Puthran, a Congress worker of "A" Ward, at 4-30 p.m., to-day, at 66-68, Bhora Bazaar Street.

A. C. C. SPORTS CLUB : Annual sports from 2-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m., to-day, at the Cooperage under the presidentship of Mr. Dharamsey M Khatau. Prize distribution by Mrs. Khatau.

ADDRESS TO SIR C. M. TRIVEDI : Shree Samasta Modh Brahmin is presenting an address to Sir Chandulal M. Trivedi, Governor-Designate of Orissa, at 9-30 a.m., to-day, at Sunderabai Hall, Queens Road.

WASHING COMPANY GUMASTA MANDAL : First general meeting at 3-30 p.m., to-day, at Jinnah Hall.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA : A public meeting of the Vaidyas of City and Suburbs, at 3-30 p.m., to-day, in the Hall of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College (Viz. I Floor, 92, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwer).

BOMBAY SWEEPERS' UNION : Managing committee meeting at 4-0 p.m., to-day, at 293, D. Bellasis Road.

PUBLIC MEETING : Meeting of Adi Andhras (Scheduled castes of Bombay) at Gujrathi Parbas Saba Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, near Congress House, at 7 p.m., to-day. President Sjt. S. L. Silam.

AHMIDIYYA COMMUNITY, BOMBAY : Promised Reformers Day celebration, at 5 p.m., to-day, at Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, Al Haj Moulvi A. R. Nayyar, ex-Imam of the London Mosque and others to address.

ELECTION MEETING IN LALBAUG: Dr. A. G. Tendulkar will address an election meeting today Sunday at 8-30 P.M. at Panwala Chawl, Government Gate Road, Lalbaug, on "Why and how to vote for Congress."

APPEAL TO MARWARI VOTERS : The Marwadi Sammelan, Bombay, appeals to all voters to vote in favour of the Congress candidates.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS : Volunteers of Congress Dal in "D" Ward (Girgaum) are informed to be present at a meeting to be held at Congress House, to-day (Sunday), at 7 a.m.

PRABHAT PHERI : Prabhat Pheri to start on behalf of G. D. C. C. for election propaganda from Thakurdwar Naka, at 7 a.m., to-day (Sunday).

Mayor's Plea For Increased Food Production

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Declaring open an interesting exhibition of fruits, flowers and vegetables at the Victoria Gardens this evening under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Dr. Alban D'Souza, Mayor, made an appeal to the citizens of Bombay to help alleviate the food scarcity by growing more food, by cutting down flower gardening to the minimum and conserving and utilising the food available in a rational manner. Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, Municipal Commissioner, welcomed the Mayor. Prizes were given away for outstanding exhibits.

Awari's Health Causes Grave Anxiety

Emissaries' Dash To Poona To Seek Mahatma's Guidance

NAGPUR, Mar. 9. (A.P.I.): Efforts are being made to-day to establish contact with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in Delhi, in connection with Mr. Awari's fast.

Two tmissaries have rushed to Poona to make final effort to secure assurance from Mahatma Gandhi on lines on which Awari is still reported to be insistent regarding his appeal and its consideration by Congress Working Committee in Bombay.

Pending clarification and outcome of these moves, Mr. Awari continues to hold on to his fast even though weakness is daily increasing and the effects of his self-imposed ordeal are tending to become more and more perceptible in the form of rapid deterioration in his health.

Two emissaries have rushed to Nagpur has offered to meet Mahatma Gandhi at Poona to avert the tragedy and acquaint him with Mr. Awari's view-point.

The expectation Mr. Awari's associates had that he would yield to all-round pressure soon has not as yet materialised.

Election Holiday Next Friday

The Government of Bombay has declared Friday March 15th to be a public holiday in the city of Bombay and in the Bombay Suburban, Thana, Ahmednagar and Poona Districts, on account of the General Elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly by the Indian Christian Community.

GOVT. CENTRAL PRESS WORKERS' THREAT

To Go On Strike On Tuesday

BOMBAY, Mar. 9. (A.P.I.): About 800 workers of the Government Central Press, Bombay, have decided to go on strike from March 12.

The workers had given notice to the Government of Bombay, on February 25, of their intention to go on strike and requested the Government to appoint an adjudicator to settle their dispute. In the absence of any response from the Government, the workers held a meeting this evening and decided to go on strike.

The demands of the workers include 50 per cent increase in wages, double pay for the work done compulsorily on holidays, 20 days' casual leave and one month's sick leave with pay.

Printing of the Bombay University examination papers and election papers done in this press for the province will be affected.

It may be stated that the strike of the workers of the same press during the tenure of the Congress Ministry was averted by the timely action of the Government. During the war period also, they staged stay-in-strike on two occasions.

Agri-Horticultural Society

The first annual general meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society was held on Friday last. In her presidential address Mrs. Lilavati Munshi stressed the need for full co-operation between the Government, Municipal Corporation and the public in implementing the suggestions put forward for in aid of the "Grow More Food" campaign. She suggested the conversion of flower gardens into vegetable and fruit gardens, the utilisation of house terraces and balconies for growing tomato and "bhaji", and encouragement to public bodies and individual to help in the good cause. In his address the Mayor paid eloquent tribute to the distinguished president for her interest in all good and worthy causes.

To-morrow's Assembly Elections

SOME "DO'S" AND "DON'TS"

(Issued by B.P.C.C.)

(1) Remember tomorrow (Monday) is the voting day and on no account must you fail to go to your booth and register your vote. (2) Vote early in the day. (3) You have three votes. The Congress expects you to give one vote only to each of the Congress candidates. That is the Congress way of voting. (4) You must not pay any attention to selfish canvassing. (5) Get your voting card in advance or at any rate, your correct number on the role. (6) Beware of rumours. (7) Procecsions are prohibited. You can, however, march to the booth in large numbers peacefully and in a disciplined manner, without making noise and without unnecessary excitement. (8) Let your behaviour be peaceful and disciplined.

Forthcoming Indian Films

* Vanmala, fine emotional actress, as she will be seen in— *

* —Wadia's forthcoming social "Sharbati" Ankhen". *

Vanmala in "Sharbati Ankhen" to be screened at the Minerva from Saturday, March 16.

RANJIT HISTORICAL

We shall soon see the crimson flag of Sisodias, bearing the impress of the golden sun, flying on the screen of the Royal Opera House—for in their film, RAJPUTANI, Ranjit present us with the historical drama of Rana Pratap Singh who fought gallantly for the freedom of Mewad.

"Rajputani" stars Veena and Jairaj, supported by Bipin Gupta and Gulam Mohammed. It contains the music of Bulo C. Rani. Aspi was in charge of the direction.

STAGE SHOW

In "Manzil", we first heard a voice whose melody captured the fancy of many of us. It belonged to PANKAJ MULLICK, who followed up his initial success, with his songs and musical direction in "Mukti". He continued to display his particular brand of artistry in such films as "My Sister", "Doctor", "Dushman" and "Nartaki".

Now Pankaj Mullick comes to delight us, with his glorious voice, on the stage of the Excelsior where on he will appear for a whole week commencing on Friday, March 5. The programme will contain solo items in both modern and classical song styles. **There will also he a dance based on Tagore's "Chandalika", with the music of Mullick.**

SWEET EYES

I am at a loss to know how exactly to translate the title of Wadia's social, SHARBATI ANKHEN—whether to call it sweet or smiling or sugary eyes. Anyway, the theme, as announced in advance reports, does not seem particularly sugary—for the film will present the modern girl, with all her ultra-feminism, insisting on her economic independence and flouting old-fashioned theories regarding marriage.

Vanmala, whom I have always considered one of our foremost emotional actresses, plays the leading role, opposite Ishwarlal about whose talents the less said the better!

"Sharbati Ankhen" was directed by Ramachandra Thakur. It contains the musical score of Feroze Nizami. **Next Saturday will see the premiere of this film at Minerva Talkies.**

KRISHNA LEELA COMPLETED

News reaches me that producer Lakhmidas Anand has completed his mythological picture, KRISHNA LEELA. It will be remembered that, some time ago, the announcement that golden-voiced Kanan was being paid a fabulous figure for her part in this picture, created quite a stir in film circles which are quite used to lavishly-paid stars.

Debki Bose has directed this picture which contains the music of Kamal Das Gupta and the art direction of Charu Roy.

NEW FILM COMPANY

"Triple Star Films—Such is to be the name of a new film company for the floating of which the G. O. I. has granted its permission. The company will be financed entirely by Indian capital—said to amount to a crore of rupees.

The Board of Directors is composed of well-known names such as Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad; Sir Rustom Masani of Bombay; Sir Datar Singh of the Punjab; Rai Bahadur Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, a prominent Cawnpore industrialist, and Mr. Hussain F. Currimbhoy, among others.

The aims of the company will be to provide instructive entertainment, well-equipped picture-houses and studios throughout the country, and to make pictures that may enter the international market.

"SOHNI MAHIWAL"

Jayant Desai's latest production, starring Begum Para and Ishwarlal, will be released at the New West End, next Friday. It is said to be a story of love and promises us many romantic thrills.

In support of Para and Ishwarlal, will be Mubarak and Dixit, both well-known—the one in the field of villainous characterizations, the other in the field of comedy.

CONGRESS VOTERS TO NOTE

The voters should bear in mind that in order to vouchsafe a smooth, quick and efficient casting of the votes on the 11th March, it is absolutely indispensable that they should be armed even before the polling day with their voting cards issued by the Taluka and Division Congress Committee and in case of need, even by the Central Election Office at the Congress House.

Any negligence in this matter is bound to result in incalculable inconvenience and delay in tracing the roll numbers at the last moment.

Not to be in possession of the voting card which gives the name, roll number, polling station and other necessary information is to run the greatest risk of not being able to record one's own vote in favour of the Congress and in addition, to create difficulties in the way of other voters.

The rolls are badly compiled, badly printed and badly arranged. And to defer consulting them to the last day is like proceeding on a fool's errand.

The Congress expeits that every single voter will secure his card and consider it as his patriotic duty not to risk the casting of a single vote by any negligence in this respect.

Our New Delhi Letter

Caught In The Doldrums Of Indian Politics

The Woes Of New Delhi —The Imperial Enclave

(Form Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI: Delhi has varied problems—constitutional, economic and municipal. Let me examine them. Delhi is the smallest province of India. It is called the Imperial enclave. It is one of the four centrally administered areas; the other three being Baluchistan, Coorg and Ajmere. Constitutionally, therefore, the administration of Delhi is the direct responsibility of the Governor-General in Council. How has the Central Government discharged its responsibility towards Delhi? It has done it by pretending as though Delhi was a fully autonomous Governor's province.

Thirty-four years of administration finds Delhi as it were a small backward Indian State. While India is about to achieve full measure of independence, Delhi has not even taken the first step towards self-rule. In fact Delhi is the backwater of politics.

Autocrat On Top

Let me analyse the position. The Head of the administration in Delhi is a Chief Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General in his sole discretion. He is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner—or Collector—and a number of other officials. There is, however, no machinery to associate the people of Delhi with the administration of Delhi.

There are not even non-official advisers to the Chief Commissioner and the only media by which he can ascertain the public point of view is the system of weekly interviews, he grants to title-holders and title hunters.

Delhi's laws are mostly the Punjab laws in the framing of which, the people of Delhi have no voice. Let me explain. Delhi having no Legislative Council, the Chief Commissioner has the discretion to introduce in the Province such provincial laws as he thinks fit for Delhi. The majority of these laws are from the Province of the Punjab.

Another Aspect

There is yet another aspect of this question. The Cripps Plan envisages a constitution-making body composed of members elected by provincial legislatures in Governor's provinces. The Plan makes no provision for the representatives from the centrally administered area. It is presumed that Coorg, which has a Legislative Assembly will be called upon to elect its representative through that body while the elected representatives from Ajmere and Delhi will represent these provinces on the constituent assembly. Even this plan will leave out Baluchistan, which has neither a Legislative Assembly nor has any representative in the Central Legislature. I am given to understand that this question is engaging the serious attention of Lord Wavell.

Delhi's economic problems are of a different nature. The Province of Delhi—being too small to have a cadre of its own, her services are manned by outsiders—predominantly from the Punjab.

All Avenues Closed

The major difficulty, however, is that the people of Delhi have no avenues left to enter Government services. They are aliens both in the Punjab and the United Provinces and all-India services make no reservation on provincial basis.

In the industrial field, even Delhi industrialists prefer to employ "outsiders" and the "outsiders" who have set up industries in Delhi generally bring even sweepers from their native places. The Punjabis, who have swamped the political, social and economic life of Delhi have a special trick of their trade. They are nationalist in Delhi and Provincialist in their own provinces. They have elbowed out the people of Delhi successfully from every profitable activity. In fact, Delhi belongs to Punjabis and the people of Delhi have become strangers in their own province. Their sale privilege is to pay taxes and groan.

A Byeword

The municipal problems of Delhi are colossal. The Municipal Committee of old Delhi is the major civic body in the whole province, and yet it has an official President and a nominated bloc of members. There are "pocket bureaux" or notified area committees for Civil Lines, Shahdara, Mahrauli and so on—in which the elected element has not even been introduced. The sanitation of Delhi city has become a bye-word, and notwithstanding repeated complaints, no steps have been taken to overhaul the municipal administration or make it more democratic.

The Press of Delhi, unlike other places, hardly takes any interest in Delhi, Mr. J. N. Sahni's "National Call" being a notable exception. This has led to a double handicap. On the one hand, the Press does not function as an educator of the public. On the other hand it does not criticise the administration for its short coming. The result is perfect stagnation in almost all walks of life. New Delhi is not India. It is not even Delhi.

The political life in Delhi is shadow of all-India politics. Delhi is the headquarters of the All-India Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha. The Congress is equally strong in Delhi as would be evident from Mr. Asaf Ali's victory at the polls. None of these parties are interested in the local affairs.

Is It Deserved

People get the Government they deserve. Probably Delhi people do not deserve anything better than they have.

What is Delhi's future. Nobody can say. It largely depends on the future setup of India. One proposal is to extend the province. The utter apathy of the people of Delhi towards their own future is however a safe indication that the future of Delhi will be decided by others. It will be a part of All-India Plan.

Non-Official To Head Inquiry Into R. I. N. Incidents

Commission To Present Report To Defence Consultative Committee

NEW DELHI, March 9 (UPI): The immediate appointment of a Commission of Enquiry, with a non-official member of Judicial or Legal experience as Chairman, to go into the grievances of R.I.N. ratings and the causes of the recent mutiny at Bombay, Karachi and other parts of the country, has been recommended by the Defence Consultative Committee of the Central Legislature at its meeting lasting for two hours yesterday evening, the 'United Press of India' understands.

The Committee, had prolonged discussions with four other members, one senior officer of the Royal Navy, one General of the Indian Army and two non-official Indians, not members of the Central Legislature, besides the non-official Chairman.

It is understood that it has been decided to leave the terms of reference open to the Commission. The Report of the departmental enquiry committee, which is now in progress would be placed before the Commission, after it is ready at the end of this month.

It is understood that 550 ratings described as ring leaders and charged with active violence are now under detention, and of them 327 are from Bombay, the rest from Karachi and Cochin. Originally more than 1,000 mutineers were arrested, but 50 per cent were later let off.

The Army authorities, it is learnt, pressed that collective discipline was necessary and as such, different punishments should be given and maximum punishment could be death. It is further learnt that the Commission may allow lawyers to represent the accused at the time of enquiry. The Commission is likely to finish its work in the course of two months, and its findings will be presented to the Defence Consultative Committee.

On the findings of the Commission, if necessary, court martial will be constituted to try those against whom 'prima facie' charges have been established.

The 'United Press of India' learns that among the names mentioned for the Chairmanship and membership of the Commission are those of Sir Mohd. E. Zafrulla Khan, Sir Teck Chand, Kunwar Sir Dalip Singh, Sir Charu Chandra Biswas, Sir Venkatram Shastri.

TELEPHONE STRIKE IMPENDING

Service May Be Paralysed If Negotiations Fail

The General Manager, Telephones, Bombay District writes:—

The Bombay Telephone Workers' Union is not included in those Postal and Telegraph Unions which have withdrawn their strike notices, and unless there are favourable developments at an eleventh hour, the employees of Telephones, Bombay District will go on strike as from 6 a. m. on the 11th instant. If this does happen, it is very unlikely that service will be available to other than Government and Essential Service connections and it is by no means certain that it will be possible to maintain in working order even the connections of the two categories mentioned. In the meantime, every effort is being made to avert the strike, but I must emphasise that at the moment the outlook is not hopeful.

Dutch Troops Pouring Into Batavia

Large Bodies Land Simultaneously At Semarang And Sourabaya

BATAVIA, MARCH 9 (REUTER); FOUR BATTALIONS OF DUTCH TROOPS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 3,000 STRONG STARTED TO LAND AT BATAVIA EARLY TODAY.

Reuter understands that larger bodies were landing simultaneously at Semarang and Sourabaya.

They are believed to be the first wave of a total force of about 20,000 at sea or ready to move from Malaya and other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

The Indonesian Prime Minister, Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, is understood to have been informed of the intended landings yesterday and an English liaison officer left Batavia with Indonesian representatives for Jogjakarta to inform the Indonesian President, Dr. I. R. Soekarno.

Precautions have been taken to protect refugee camps against any possible Indonesian reaction.

SJAHRIR MAY RESIGN

Indonesian reaction is not at present obtainable, but it is understood the utmost efforts will be made from the Allied side to prevent complete collapse of the present negotiations, which had been expected to result in at least formal Dutch-Indonesian discussions.

Dr. Sjahrir is expected to make a statement today and may resign.

Dr. Soekarno who, according to reliable reports, recently declared his inability to control the extremists may find it difficult to retain his position.

Dutch troops who came ashore in a landing craft manned by royal marines wore British khaki uniform and equipment except for the distinctive Dutch forage caps.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES REACH BATAVIA

BATAVIA, March 9 (U.P.A.): A total of 12,000 tons of medical supplies for the relief of the civilian population reached Batavia up to mid-February of this year, according to a United Press of America Correspondent.

A considerable part of these supplies has come from the United States and were bought by the Dutch Government when the United States decided to give up their military bases in Dutch New Guinea.

The Dutch physician, Doctor Roozendaal, Pharmaceutical, Inspector of the N.E.I. Department of Public Health, told correspondents the other day that the value of the medical supplies which has reached Java may be estimated at dol. 7,500,000.

The medicines are being distributed free to the population, but this distribution is still limited to such cities as Batavia, Buitenzorg, Bandung, Semarang and Sourabaya, where the British are in control.

Congress Fights For Swaraj

Even Lowest Labourer Will Have His Says In Popular Govt. Says Kher

HUBLI, March 8 (A.P.I.): Mr. B. G. Kher, former Premier of Bombay, at a public meeting here last night challenged anyone to show him if Congress had done any wrong to any community or organisation when they held office in Bombay.

"Congress does not want Swaraj for its dictatorial or autocratic rule. Swaraj of the Congress conception is that even the lowest labourer must have his say in the administration of his country", declared Mr. Kher.

The Congress was contesting the present elections, he said, on the asis of the 'Quit India' resolution. In 1942 when Congress passed the resolution, the Government considered it nothing less than an open rebellion. The Government was not prepared to talk to Congress leaders, much less to release the Working Committee Members until and unless that resolution was withdrawn. The Government had to yield ultimately, for they knew well who really commanded the confidence of the people. Mr. Kher added that the Communists and the Hindu Sabha who helped the Government when Congress was actually fighting tooth and nail, were not even invited by the Government for the Simla Conference.

Mr. Kher is now on a tour of Karnataka and has so far addressed over hundred meetings. He leaves Hubli tonight for Bombay.

Aligarh University Presents Address To Aga Khan

(Continued from page 9)

had gone to Aligarh and spent the whole day with its founder, Sir Syed Ahmed. He was glad that the University had decided to start a Scientific Institute. This was the crying need of the hour. For practical considerations he proposed that the new Institute should be located at Karachi. He was confident that rupees one crore, needed for the establisnment of the Institute, would be collected soon.

The Aga Khan further revealed that he had contributed rupees one lakh towards the fund for the proposed medical college. The Aga Khan Diamond Jubilee Committee had also donated Rs. 75,000.

FIRE-WORKS DISPLAY.

An added feature of the Aga Khan Jubilee celebrations was the spectacular fire-works display at Chaupatty on Saturday night. The whole of the Chaupatty-Marine Drive area was thronged with the enthusiastic followers of the Aga Khan. At about 7-30 p.m a powerful blaze lit up the sky in this area and could be seen for miles around. Crackers of all varieties were seen going up in reckless profusion and exploding in mid air, incidentally adding to the din and bustle of thousands of spectators.

JUBILEE DARBAR

BOMBAY, March 9.

The residence of H. H. the Aga Khan at Nepean Sea Road this morning was agog with excitement as practically to-day is the final day preceding the Diamond Jubilee of His Highness. A number of distinguished visiors called on to pay their homage or to congratulate the Aga Khan. H. H. the Aga Khan had to attend the Jubilee Durbar at Gowalia Tank at 9 a.m. and therefore he took a hurried breakfast, and see the distinguished visitors giving them a few minutes each. His Highness then dressed in the green "Faita" befitting an Indian ruler went to the Jubilee Durbar at Gowalia Tank Here thousands of his followers had gathered from early in the morning to pay their respectful homage. Hundreds of motor cars and thousands of men had blocked the traffic, but the police as well as the volunteers of the Aga Khan Legion regulated the traffic admirably well. At the Durbar he was received by the well-known leaders of the Ismaili Khoja Community and escorted to the dais. Prince Sadruddin, 13-year-old son of the Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan had also accompanied him to the Durbar

DIAMONDS ARRIVE IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, March 9.

Diamonds to be used for weighing the Aga Khan arrived this evening by a Tata's plane from Karachi.

The diamonds were packed in 18 steel boxes, covered with canvas cloth and elaborately sealed. Each box approximately weighed 25 lbs. The net weight of the diamond contents is not known.

These diamonds, believed to be of uncut and industrial kind, are insured for 150.000 pounds sterling. The diamonds are being flown this afternoon to Bombay.

An official of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China accompanied the consignment from Karachi. A C.I.D. official and one armed police guard also travelled by the plane from Karachi.

The boxes were immediately taken by the Bank official to the Chartered Bank premises, where they will be kept in safe deposit vaults until just before the ceremony. The official of the Bank will go with the diamonds to the Brabourne Stadium to-morrow and as soon as the ceremony is over, he will return with them to the bank, and take the packed boxes by air on Monday morning to Karachi

Ghaus Mohammed Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Irshad Hussein qualified to meet Narendra Nath in the singles semi-final by eliminating Man Mohan in two straight sets.

The other outstanding feature of the day's play was the extension of Ghaus Mohammad by G. Vasant, a youngster.

The following are the important results:—

Men's Singles— Quarter-finals:—Narendra Nath beat Suman Misra 6-3, 6-4. Ghaus Mohammad beat G. Vasant 2-6 6-2. 6-1. Irshad Hussein beat Man Mohan 6-4, 8-6. Prem Pandhi beat Kapinapathy 6-0, 6-4.

There will be no play today owing to the Aga Khan Diamond Jubilee Celebrations at the Brabourne Stadium.

Bombay Races

Orange Flower Triumphs In Aga Khan's Spring Cup

Overhauls Ginger Boy In A Thrilling Finish

By Our Racing Correspondent

Followers of money had lean times at Mahaluxmi when the third day of the Spring Meeting was decided. Only two firm favourites scored in the card of eight events.

The day's feature, the Aga Khan's Spring Cup, provided a thrilling account for the losing punters. The 10 to 1 outsider and the heavily supported Ginger Boy were concerned in a gruelling struggle over the last furlong in which the former prevailed by a very narrow margin. Both Pandu Khade and Roberts who steered them, respectively, pulled out all possible energy when recording the excellent timing, 2 minutes 5 2-5 seconds, which is the best timing recorded by top-class candidates so far this season.

Two trainers, Marrable and Khodoo Irani broke the ice at the tail end of the season. The Idar-owned Black Diamond scored in the charge of the first-named while Khodoo got his turn through the neglected Cougar.

Billy Evans was again in great form. He steered home three winners.

In the last event, the Alexandra Plate, Subhi Jazira repeated his Turf Club Cup success. Jones rode him in strong check and despite making it a pillar-to-post affair, the good Arab was returned a winner by six lengths, which evidently was the easiest fashioned achievement in the day. Hindustan, the favourite failed to figure in the frame.

As many as 71 tickets were solved on the treble pool event. Each ticket returned Rs. 1,720-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE. Division III—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Diamond's GOOD IDEA 8-7 Burn 1
Rao Saheb D K Parker's SHABASH 8-7 P Khade 2
Messrs. V Rosenthal and F G Travers' GLEAMING 8-7 Davison 3
Major A Svamvur's ONCE AGAIN 8-7 Jones 4
Not run: Duke of Ramgarh.
Won by: 1 length, 4 lengths. 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 3 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: W. Coomber.
Favourite: Shabash.

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's JAWAHIR 8-7 Evans 1
Mr R P Poddar's MARSHAL JOE 8-7 Raffaele 2
Messrs. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas' SHERDIL 8-7 Jones 3
Messrs. Abid H Doctor and E I Sargon's WHISPERING 8-7 Davison 4
Not run: Bucephalus, Chandra Kumar and Royal Command.
Won by 1 length, Shd. 2½ lengths.
Time: 1 minute 4 1-5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 41 and Rs. 15
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.
Favourite: Whispering.

THE RENALA PLATE—Distance 1¼ Miles.
Maharaja of Idar's BLACK DIAMOND 8-8 Chavan 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's HIGH SPEED 8-8 B. Khade 2
Mr. Gopaldas Udhavdas's SAMMY BRASS 9-3 Bhoor Singh 3
Mr. A. Fatah's MAHARUKH 8-6 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Tap Dance.
Won by 2½ lengths, Hd., Hd.
Time: 2mins. 11 3-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 15, 31, 31.
Trainer: Marrable.

THE MARCH SELLING PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ARIEL MAIL 8-7 Evans 1
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's GOLDEN MEMORY 8-4 Burn 2
Mr. E. P. A. Fernando's CHIEF OF BOGALA 7-11 Eude .. 3
Mr. F. H. Mehta's CARROTS 9-0 Jones 4
Not run: Khilouna.
Won by Hd., 3 lengths, 6 lengths.
Time: 1min. 16 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs 70. Places Rs. 28, 22.
Trainer: Owner.

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 5 Furlongs.
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedboy's SITAMGAR 8-7 Evans 1
Mr. Diamond's D. DAY 8-7 Burn 2
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's TRUMAN 8-7 West 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's GOLDEN FUTURE 8-7 Jones 4
Not run: Joy Ride, El Alamein.
Won by 3¼ lengths, 2½ lengths, 4 lengths.
Time: 1min. 2 3-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 11, 12, 11.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP—Distance 1¼ Miles.
Maharani of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 8-9 Khade 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's GINGER BOY 9-2 Roberts 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's ROYAL PAGE 8-9 Davison 3
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's WONDERFUL 8-0 Raffaele 4
Not run: Fortunate Lad, Repartee.
Won by Shd., 3 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 2mins. 5 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 109. Places Rs. 30, 32, 24.
Trainer: K. D. Bhagwagar.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE—Distance 1 Mile
Mr. R. S. Irani's COUGAR 8-11 Hanumansingh 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's PRINCE SALEEM 9-2 Mars 2
Prince Aly Khan and Mr. R. K. F. Singh's NIRALY 8-6 A. Ahmed 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 9-0 P. Khade 4
All ran.
Won by 1¼ length, 1 lenth, 3 lengths
Time: 1min. 42secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 92. Places Rs. 16, 12, 12.
Trainer: K. H. Irani.

THE ALEXANDRIA PLATE—Distance 1¼ Miles.
Mr. K. S. Irani's SUBHI JAZIRA 8-10 Jones 1
Mr. L. V. Malkani's MR. COLMAN 9-4 Evans 2
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's SUKAB RAMZI 7-11 Antoo 3
Mr. B. L. Panjabi's GUIDING STAR 8-7 P. Khade 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 25, 25, 63.

GOOD PERFORMANCE BY KHATAU SISTERS

Elphinstonian's Narrow Win Over Xavierites

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Xaviers College 147.
Elphinstone College 152.

Two old rivals, the St. Xavier's College and the Elphinstone College and R.I.S. met again on the latter's ground to-day, but this time it was not the boys but the girls. It was for the first time in the history of colleges that the girls played against each other.

Sparkling 42 by Tarla Khatau and a patient knock of 51 not out by Dhun Munshi were the main features of the match.

Winning the toss the St. Xavier's elected to bat and scared 147 runs. Jeroo Marker who opened the innings put up a fine 34. Dhun Munshi went in at the fall of the first wicket and remained not out with 51.

Both the Khatau sisters, Tarla and Indu, did well with the bowl and captured 4 for 32 and 3 for 57 respectively. They were also mainly responsible for the Elphinstone College total of 157. Tarla played a sparkling game and scored 42 which included 9 fours, while Indu's share was of 26.

Dinoo Coyaji and Freny Marshall were the successful bowlers for the St. Xavier and captured 5 wickets for 73 and 4 wickets for 24 runs respectively.

Thus Elphinstone College won the match by the narrowest margin of 12 runs.

Scores:

WAZIR ALI JUBILEE MATCH

BHOPAL, March 8.

The following were the scores in the Wazir Ali's Jubilee Festival Match.

Major Wazir Ali XI 293 (Mushtaq Ali 61, Jaim Khan 40, Sarwate 5 for 37).

C. K. Navudu's XI 218 for 7 wkts. (B. B. Nimbalkar 63, Pataudi batting 61).

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, March 9

To-day being Saturday no business was done on the local Stock Exchange and Monday being a holiday, the market will open on Tuesday.

The general sentiment remains bullish. The recent long liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market and buyers are confidently looking for new high levels for Steel shares. Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted at Rs. 3002/8 while Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 2505.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 9

Pending the decision of the case filed by a prominent operator against the Bullion Exchange no forward business will be done in the market.

In the meantime the market is gradually hardening under increased demand.

Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 94/8 and Sovereigns were done at Rs. 67. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 152/8.

In the Mahajan Association Silver Tukdas were quoted at Rs. 150/2.

There was steady demand for Silver and Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 154. Ready Gold Rs. 94. Sovereigns Rs. 66/8, Silver Tukda Rs. 149/12.

BOMBAY COTTON

The local Cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 477/8 for May delivery and declined to Rs. 475/8 on moderate selling. The present problems of cotton were considered by the Cotton Committee. It was suggested to ban exports of cotton over 3/4 inch staple and there should be no requisition of cotton as long as Mills have two months stocks with them. A suggestion was made to increase the floor level to Rs 450. No final decision is taken and the questions will be considered at the further meeting. This year the cotton crop is a small one and there is scarcity of staple cotton. In the United States of America cotton prices have recorded a big rise on increased foreign buying. The long-range outlook remains bullish and present prices are about 8 cents lower than American cotton. The Government has fixed cloth prices and there seems no sense in fixing cotton prices as the Excess Profits Tax is removed. Moreover the time has come when profits of Cotton Mills be limited to 20 per cent. There is no war now and Indian cotton growers have suffered considerably during the war period and they are denied fair price.

Under steady flow of selling orders May contract declined to Rs. 474/8 which was the lowest for the day.

Thereafter there was general buying and some professional operators were reported supporting the market, with the result that May option hardened to Rs. 477. The market finally closed at 2 p m as under:—

I.C.C. March	Rs. 473	4	0
I.C.C. May	476	12	0
I.C.C. July	485	12	0
I.C.C. September	491	0	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, March 8.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
March	471	469/12	469/12
May	475/8	472/12	472/12
July	484/8	482	482
Sept.	490	487/4	487/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract is 824 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 8.

March	26.82—12
May	26.62—23
May Highest	26.87+02
May Lowest	26.62—23
July	26.69—20
October	26.44—21
December	26 40—20
January	26.38—16
March	26.37—22
Middling Spot	27.22—23

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March	26.54—09
May	26.60—13
July	26.68—17
October	26.48—16
December	26.45—17
Middling Spot	26.45—15

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

March	unquoted.
May	26.80
July	26.83

TATA IRON & STEEL PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, Managing Agents for The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of February, 1946, was:—

		Tons.
Pig Iron		88,400
Steel Ingots		82,400
FINISHED STEEL:		
Semis for sale	14,800	
Finished	46,300	61,100

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, March 9

Tata Ordinary 541; Tata Deferred 3017/8; Indian Iron 60/4; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 55/4; Bombay Dyeing 2515; Central India 510; Century 1010; Gokak 362/8 Kohinoor 861/4; Simplex 404; Andhra Valley 1815; Tata Hydro 224/6; Tata Power 1935; Associated Cement 266; Belapur 255; Bombay Burma (Old) 637/8.

Our Exclusive Weekly Feature

AMERICAN INTEREST IN INDIA

By Louis Fischer

"India is not "in the news" when 400,000,000 people go through the routine of life eating, suffering, worshipping, talking. But the Indian famine situation, the naval mutiny, riots, the trial of the Indian National Army and the rising political temperature is news, big news for America."

NEW YORK (By cable)

While travelling in the Middle West recently, I bought a copy of the Milwaykee Journal and found this item:

"OCONOMOWOC, Wisconsin—the Locarno Book Club will meet Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. C. H. Jackson. Mrs. Clarence Binzel will review **"With No Regrets,"** by Krishna Nehru."

I asked about Oconomowoc. It is a typical American small town with a population of 5,000. In the last few years many books on India reached the American market. They were written by Indians, Americans and Englishmen and have been avidly read and widely distributed. The same attention was not given India before the second World War.

I once asked a public relations counsel, who sells ideas to people and therefore must try to understand the public mind, why Americans were opposed to British imperialism, and he said it "goes back to the revolution."

BOND OF SYMPATHY

The United States is free because it fought British imperialism in 1776. This is a permanent bond of sympathy with any British colony yearning for freedom.

But active interest used to be lacking.

In recent years, however, interest has been steady and runs deep. America is increasingly conscious of Asia.

Formerly Asia was to the average American China and Japan. Now the Asiatic picture includes India, Indonesia and Arabia. The war and the presence of American soldiers in distant countries sent Americans to geography books and maps. They discovered countries which they thought existed only in ancient history. They discovered India was inhabited not only by Maharajahs, tigers and elephants.

In the last few weeks in the New York press and numerous provincial papers India received considerable space. Many times India has been front page news. In fact, these last days India is the biggest "story" in the world. American newspapers write about things that happen. India is not "in the news" when 400,000,000 people go through the routine of life eating suffering, worshipping, talking. But the Indian famine situation, the naval mutiny riots, the trial of the Indian National Army, and the rising political temperature is news, big news for America. They are prominently published.

The decision of the British Labor Government to send Pethick-Lawrence, Cripps and Alexander to India provoked considerable editorial comment

"FOR PRIVATE INFORMATION."

Washington was intrigued too The key question is whether the results of the Indian provincal elections and the need for meeting the famine crisis may not facilitate the task of establishing an All-India national cabinet and government. If that occurred, the central problem of India news for America would be on the way to a solution.

The handful of American newspapermen in India do their job efficiently and dispatch all telegrams they think their home offices will stand for. This is almost always supplemented by data distributed by British officials in the United States. These officials speak for Britain. The Englishman or the Indian official remembers who can dismiss him.

Last week a radio commentator in the Middle West told me he received a 600-word telegram from the British authorities in Washington on the India situation "for his private information."

I would be happier if that telegram had been drafted by the Washington information offices of the Indian National Government. At present there are only two Indian nationalist sources of Indian information in the United States: the India League, whose honorary presidents are Pearl Buck and LinYutang, and whose active president is Sirdar J. J. Singh; and the National Committee for Indian Freedom, which consists exclusively of Indians. They do their best but their means are limited. They operate on financial contributions by sympathetic individuals.

TWO FORCES

In St. Louis last month, I was met by a group of Americans who organized to help India attain freedom. They begged me to assist them getting a charter as a branch of the India League. The sentiment is there. One encounters it in many places. But organizing requires staff and time, and therefore money.

American sentiment for India is in part anti-British. But chiefly it is the desire to see a better world.

Americans are depressed by world events. Some will consequently want to wash their hands of the whole business and buy nylon stockings, frigidaires and cigars. The trend back to isolationism is discernible in various regions of the country. But general feeling is in favor of participation.

Under public pressure the Federal Government has been forced to permit relief shipments by volunteer societies to Germany. That was announced last week. Whether it is their idealism or religion, or sense of guilt for living so well, Americans do respond to suffering and want to feed the hungry. The same idealism makes them react against aggressors, Imperialists and governments which shout down protesting colonials.

NOT VINDICTIVE

The average American is quite pleased with the country's policy towards Japan. It has been realistic but not harsh. It is actuated by a desire to improve rather than avenge. Similarly, Americans harbor friendly emotions and admiration for the Soviet peoples and for the Chinese. They find it hard to recall the Italians were enemies.

America is race conscious and color conscious. But it is not a vindictive nation Nor yet fiercely nationalistic. Anti-militarism is a potent factor among the people. The present effort to introduce peacetime conscription will fail. The American pays taxes loyally but hates it. Nothing is more popular than a reduction of expenses for government bureaucrats and battleships. No demand was so insistent, widespread and instanteneously successful as the recent demand to "bring the boys home" from military service overseas.

American people are not imperialistic. They want their sons on the front porch and on the farm.

Americans are good material for a new and better world. Americans like the "underdog"—Americans despise the despot.

Americans believe in freedom as a natural right.

Americans want the world to think well of them.

NUMEROUS CONTRADICTIONS

All these factors explain America's sympathy for the downtrodden nations of Asia and other continents. But the task of translating American sentiment into American politics is extremely difficult. Americans are gullible. They are afraid of being too gulible. They do not want to be "suckers," that is they do not want their goodwill exploited for the selfish benefit of others.

Americans are suspicious of foreigners.

Americans are always fearful of losing their comforts and luxuries by lending too much to outsiders.

Americans wonder what they got out of fighting two World Wars.

Americans always suspect that some nation, notably the British, will outsmart them in diplomacy.

Americans are afraid of becoming involved in complicated international problems.

Americans believe in "mind your own business," but they are worried because they may have to mind other peoples businesses.

The American brain is thus full of contradictions. America is trying to find its bearings after the war.

America is not yet accustomed to the responsibilities of its status as the strongest power in the world.

ECHOES OF BURKE

The American is a child with its hand on the throttle of a mighty Diesel engine. Anything can happen. Everything depends on how America is approached, on how much Americans understand about foreign issues.

Attlee helped Americans understand India. He did not mention India.

But on February 2 he made a special trip to Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, England, the ancestral home of George Washington, and there, on the 214th anniversary of the birth of the leader who broke British imperialism in America, Attlee recalled that some Englishmen too had supported the cause of the thirteen rebellious American colonies. Broadcasting to America, Attlee approvingly quoted one of those sympathizers, Edmund Burke, Member of Parliament.

Attlee read Burke's famous lines: "If I were American as I am an Englishman, while foreign troops landed in my country, I would never lay down my arms—never, never, never."

Did Attlee think of India when he spoke those words to America?

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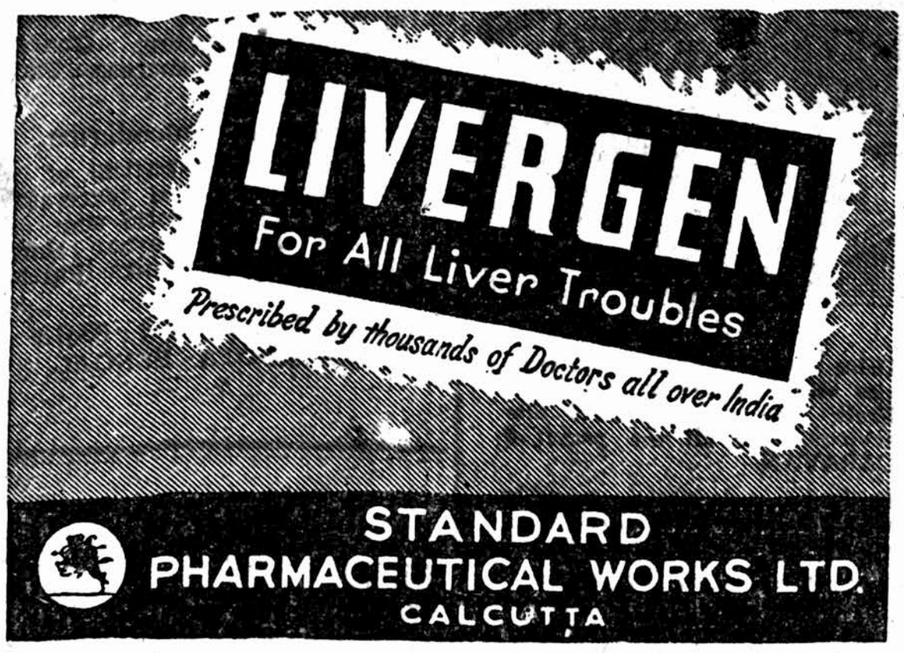

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SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

LAWN TENNIS REVIVES IN BOMBAY. FORTUNATE BOMBAY GYMKHANA. NARINDER NATH'S SUCCESS WHAT JIMMY MEHTA SHOULD DO. LEELA DAYAL STAGES COMEBACK. LAURA WOODBRIDGE'S FORTE. RECORD FEATS AT INDORE, SARVATE'S GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT. WARM WELCOME FOR INDIAN CRICKETERS.

Law tennis is at last coming into its own of all the games affected by the last war this lovely sport was the worst sufferer. It was due to the scarcity—or rather absence—of tennis balls. Were they manufactured in our own country like footballs and cricket balls we would not have been affected so badly. Instead of depending solely on foreign imports, our sports manufacturers would do well to try and produce them at home. Perhaps they are afraid that they will not be able to compete with foreign manufacturers on equal terms which means a financial loss to them. Well they should not forget that we are going to have a National Government very soon. It will be one of its chief duties to grant the indigenous manufacturers reasonable protection. Let us be prepared for the future.

FORTUNATE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

It was indeed a pleasure to see the tennis folks gathering again at the Bombay Gymkhana to witness the Western India Championships. It seems an age since we saw them last. The Parsi and Hindu Gymkhanas are not as fortunate as their European sister. Their premises and grounds are still under military occupation. Nobody can tell when they will vacate them. From the rate the overhauling work is going on, I can safely predict that the Gymkhanas will be able to reoccupy them before the next war comes along! However, I am doubtful if they would be able to run their tournaments even next year. Meanwhile the act has taken the opportunity of starting a new tournament. I don't know how they will fit it in when the others are revived. Any way, I shouldn't worry my head over it now.

NARINDER NATH'S SUCCESS

Several of the most prominent players in the country have come here to participate in the local tournaments. Ghaus Mahomed, Indias No 1, was unable to take part in the Western India Championships but he is now playing at the C.C.I. It will be interesting to see how he fares against Narinder Nath who won the Western India title the other day. This Punjab player, as well as his stablemate, Prem Pardhi, has a victory to his credit against Ghaus. The latter is also playing in the C.E.I. Narendra, after accounting for Prem in the semi-final disposed of Jimmy Mehta in the final. There is no doubt that he fully deserves the great honour. which he earned in his very first attempt. But I cannot say that he is anywhere near the class of Ghaus or E. V. Bobb in their best. I hope however he evill improve a lot in the near future.

WHAT JIMMY MEHTA SHOULD DO

Jimmy Mehta earned the distinction of entering three finals. But he could but win only one title—the men's doubles with the assistance of Sumant Misra. Were he not physically handicapped owing to a blister on his foot, he might have shone more brightly. Personally I feel that Jimmy would be better advised to confine himself to doubles only. He is unquestionably the best doubles player in the country to-day. By needlessly straiping himself on singles, he is jeopardising his chances in the department in which he excels. It is certainly a proud privilege to wear the triple crown. But one must have an iron constitution and endless stamina to stand the strain of keen struggles. In fact I was pointing out Jimmy's physical weakness to a friend who was sitting near me when he was fighting at the Bombay Gymkhana.

LEELA DAYAL STAGES COME BACK

Leela Row (now Mrs. Dayal) has staged a come back. There are many people in the country who think that she has, now become a back-number. They refused to invite her at the last All-India Championships held at Calcutta in December! Now by defeating Laura Wood-bridge, the All-India Champion, at the expense of three games only, she has shown to the World that she cannot be trifled with I must say that the match did not produce the class of tennis which might be expected from two leading players of the country. But it was clear that the slow tactics adopted by Laura, India's No. 1, were followed by Leela to gain her ends. I expect them to meet again at the C.C.I. when I hope they will produce the fare which topnotchers like them should do.

LAURA WOODBRIDGE'S FORTE

Still going strong! This may be correctly applied to Mr. Kshma Row, Leela's mother, who in company with her daughter reached the final stage of the women's doubles. It speaks volumes about the physical fitness of this veteran players whose contemporaries ofboth sexes of retired from competitive tennis long ago. I wish our younger players would emulate her example by keeping their health in perfect order.

Although Laura Woodbridge surrendered the singles title to Leela, she had the satisfaction of winning both the doubles Championships. It would be difficult to find a better doubles player among the women in India.

RECORD FEATS AT INDORE

Some strange things happened at Indore recently. The home team, batting first, amassed the colossal figure of 912 for 8 wickets, which beats the previous All-India record by 114 runs. So far Maharashtra held this distinction by Scoring 798 against Northern India in 1940-41. Holkar has thrown it overboard. But they have added to it another record which is still more wonderful —six Centuries in one innings! Bhandarkar (142), Sarwate (101), Jagdale (164), C. K. Nayudu (101), B. B. Nimbalkar (172) and R. P. Singh (100) were responsible for them. I wonder what the Mysore bowlers and fielders were doing all this time. This is said to be a world record. Though scores of 1059 and 1107 have been recorded in first class cricket in Australia, not more than five Centuries have been notched there in an innings. England cannot boast of even this achievement. Evidently their bowlers and fielders would not permit such a luxury!

SARWATE'S GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT

Is it a wonder that after this terrific leather—hunting game, Mysore would go down tamely for a comparatively small total of 190? No. But the noteworthy feature of it is that Sarwate had the rare privilege of bagging as many as 9 wickets in the venture conceding only 61 runs. After this if gives us a rather strange reading that Mysore was able to collect as big a total as 506 for the loss of 6 wickets only. Our friend B. K. Garudachar, the bowler, hitup a century too. But how he managed to amass 164 against bowlers of the stamp of Sarwate and C. S. Nayudu, is a mystery. I as also at a loss to know why he applied closure at this stage? As the Holkars had already qualified for the final, by virtue of their first innings lead, he might have declared earlier or he could have batted till the end of the day. Anyway the sooner the Board of Control includes Maharashtra in the South Zone the better.

WARM WELCOME FOR INDIAN CRICKETERS

It is gratifying to learn that English Cricket lovers will extend a warm welcome to the Indian Cricket team which is to tour Britain this summer. In an editorial the "Yorkshire Post" says, that the reason is all the greater because of the 16 cricketers who are to Visit Britain no fewer than six are old friends. And its Captain, the Nawab of Pataudi, is an old friend in a very special sense of course. For he was a Oxford University batsman, played for Worcester, and accompanied Jardines team to Australia in 1932." I only hope that there will be no repetition of the 1936 tour to Britain and 1932 tour to Australia! Meanwhile efforts are being made by the Board of Control to secure permission from the M.C.C. for Pat to play for India. This is necessary because the Nawab has already represented one country —Britain—in the Tests. As there is a precedence of such a transfer, I do not think Pat will have any difficulty in this respect.

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Let us talk it over—

After the smashing victory of Ammu Swaminadhan over Mr. Mudaliar, (in the elections to the Central Legislature) didn't we congratulate ourselves?

We rejoiced not just because it was the victory of a woman over a man—the fact had a deeper significance for us. We realised that sincerity and honesty of purpose could entitle a woman for anything. And we also thought that men were prepared to back and even prefer a woman to a less qualified man. In fact, let's own it, there was a secret desire to congratulate the man, for reason had at last dawned upon him breaking through his superiority complex!

But wasn't that an illusion? Ammu Swaminadhan proved to be the beginning and also the end! Among the one hundred and fifty heads in the Central Assembly, she stands out as a solitary example of a woman being elected through the General Constituency. The insignificant number of other women, who make 3.6 per cent of the total seats, sits there by the patronising consent of man! What's the position like in the legislatures nearer home?

Women of experience and ability, like Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Hansa Mehta, Tarabai Modak, Begum Shah Nawaz, Shuffi Tayabji can surely compete with men; fortunately they have got the means to put up a contest with men for the general seats. They are equally well-known to the people in their own areas. Moreover, by the very nature of their work and activities they can claim to fight with men on equal grounds. These and a few more women though they have begun as feminists are no longer merely the leaders of women alone. Why then have they been relegated to the protective and separate corner in the Provincial Assemblies?

Or is it their own choosing? It is a common knowledge that at least so far as the Congress is concerned, the President had sent a special circular to the Parliamentary Boards instructing them to encourage women to contest for the general seats. Where then was the difficulty for our women who are also the recognised leaders of the nation? Surely they were not forced to stand only through the special constituencies. And if so, coudn't they have refused to participate in the elections?? Why wasn't there an all-India demand and effective agitation to secure more seats for women?

More seats need not mean more reserved seats. The present quota should have been left for the lesser women to contest. This move would have provided opportunities for more women to get into the legislatures, wherein we are hardly represented at all. By no stretch of imagination can two or three be said to be representing half the section of the country's total population. Some of our women could have undoubtedly scored over the men or were they doubtful about their success? Perhaps it was too great a risk but unless we dare and act we shall not get our own as a gift from others!

* * *

To-morrow we go to the polls in spite of ourselves! Didn't we condemn the present undemocratic, communal and restricted franchise which hurts us the most? Those of us who can read and write or who have a certain income can alone vote. And how many of us can fulfill these conditions? On the literacy qualification only two per cent of us can vote, while on the qualification of income hardly one per cent are eligible to cast a vote!

Therefore more the reason why we must help to tip the balance in favour of the men who are sure to redress our demands when they come in power. And does need anyone tell us that we must vote for the Congress? For it is entirely due to that great organisation that our movement has gained such a tremendous force. So then let's go to the polls, each and every one of us because in times like these every vote counts....It's a vote for Freedom.

—*Leela*

A College Girl Speaks

No One Stares At Me!

By G. Sarada

Probably I should not blame them. Every girl likes that kind of thing though she pretends she does not. I don't know why these girls curse those whom they admire. The circuit is complete with the two ends, staring and smiling.

But for me there is no other end. No one looks at me. The boy I love does not know my feelings. Is love for beautiful forms only?

It is difficult to analyse my feelings. What a shame! Every time I flirt without being flirted with, I smile without being smiled at and even stared at. Some tried to take advantage of my weakness, and when they found I was for true-love and serious of marriage, they gradually slipped and thought their 'chance misplaced.' O! Beauty is a curse. The sweet eyes are not all. Who can know the lurking thoughts of the smile. Is being dark a sin?

But can I divert my emotions?

These so-called beautiful girls behave so stupidly. I feel I should not be one with them. In what way are they better than the uneducated with their petty vanities? Oh! Kantham is odious. I dont' understand her superiority complex. Who cares if she has a car unless it is used for all. She is like that due to Kindness and Mercy, who follow her like dogs. Has not Christ preached self-respect? Or is it washed away by the ocean of Love? Anyhow Christ's is universal love, while these two dogs flatter Kantham only. Why should they flatter at all? Anyhow I am disgusted with all the girls. They are silly.

Those boys who used to come to me with expectations of 'chance' were at least delightful. They talked so nicely. I fear it is few that love. In that case pretension is a relief. For it is enough for me if, I feel love through my eyes and ears. That is why some people in the nights walk drearily to the prostitute homes for a purchased kiss. My lecturer in Economics will say this Division of Labour, as he said once that Art was localised in Bombay when he was talking of Localisation of Industries.

The boys are united. They have no jealousies amidst them They are so mischievous. There is sense if they discussed in the debates topics like 'Woman's proper place is in the kitchen-room', 'Broom but not books', University education for women mischievous, even dangercus' 'Is education necessary.....'

Recently the foolish act of my Principal has opened my eyes to the utter state of ignorance they are in. We run to our room at the end of each period and again enter the class after the lecturer has entered it. In the meanwhile do the boys eat us? I don't know why should Venu weep because a student proposed her as the represnetative of the class? Now with my Principal. He thought all this traditional behaviour of the girls, who were born hundred years too late, not enough and so asked them to create a club for themselves. In that well we are to amuse ourselves. We have no general debates. The few thirty girls should choose one topic by themselves and discuss it after having chosen a president from themselves.

Now are they not mere illusions—what we read in papers and what some progressive lecturers propose generally? They say that boys and girls should mingle. All should talk and move freely. It is really a fine thing. The childish romantic fever will evaporate from the minds like Chemistry from the brain of my friend (this is a boy friend my own sex mug up) if the parties come close and find the mutual voices unmusical, behaviour vulgar and conversation unintelligent. Moreover they will come nearer realities. They will understand the politics of the country. Neither do they read papers, nor do they talk of independence at home with their parents, who have no time for patriotism as they are bound by the chains of family.

Now with my club. The first topic it chose for discussion in the first debate was 'University education for women is undesirable.' I was shocked when the majority of girls were against university education. We cling to our own slavery. The next topic was 'Co-education deplorable'. They do not stop there. There is fire in the void. Stupidity also has its banner. Somehow passion must be realized. After the crusade against co-education, they thought 'Independence at present undesirable.' I dont' know how to get on with them.

Recently I went to Ananthapur to see my sister. One day a college girl payed a return visit to my sister. Girls only pay return visits. She said that boys did not know how to treat girls. Even lectures were getting corrupted. I argued that it was not possible, as the majority were old people, and if we wanted harmony in college life, they should be young. The only way to achieve that ideal was to reduce their service years—they should retire at forty. The students were not able to concentrate on the lectures

Even topics like the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution were being taken like cold coffee and tamarind-tea so that they were leaving the masters alone amidst four walls, gaping at the roof, as if the cook were the criminal, while the mischief-maker was the situation, which made the sugar inaccessible. It was really monstrous such a situation should be created, when the students slighted the burden of age. While my friend viewed the problem differently: The lecturers were retiring too young. Some were even conspiring with boys. Therefore masters should enter a college at thirty-five and retire at sixty-five

'The colleges would be vacant,' I replied She became angry and immediately left the house.

When I told my brother what had happened, he said that he would find out the matter. with her. He went to the college hostel and talked the matter with his friends. The girl was the leader of the other girls. Recently she had become popular. Fifteen days previous to the visit to my house, surprisingly she entered the Principal's class. She approached the Principal in bitter agony, which manifested in 'flowing rivers of water.' They were tears. The Principal got up from his chair and again got down from the dais in a second. The students became calm. There was silence and such silence they had never known In the stillness convulsing emotions were heard. It was all due to cartoon by a lecturer that was published in the college magazine. The matter was settled by making the lecturer give an apology to the girls.

I do not say the boys are angels. To me there in no way anyway. It seems even the few outlets to my unhappiness are closed. I cannot delight in art, which is an illusion for me. The root of inspiration for Kalidasa's Sakuntala and Shakespeares Cleopatra, is the beauty of form. But I am ugly. Beauty is ungrateful. The young beautiful Adonis is nothing but a rogue. He is a rascal. He is for a 'chance.' When he does not care for me how can I care for him. If I talk with some boys for the simple pleasure of talking, other boys will slander me, and the world will look down on me.

People praise their past, especially youth. Some even write poetry, in which they sing of life, the bubbling life, and all that. I have never breathed free air as a student. Free air, that is the only thing I crave for. When other people, especially boys enjoy it, I cannot but feel dissatisfied.

Can I go alone to the bazar to buy anything? Can I walk on the roads in the evenings to breathe and see all kinds of people immersed in their occupations? Last year I organised and opened a club for women. But I was the only person to attend it. One thing I cannot bear—the stare of disapproval from others, whome I do not know and whom I see passing on the roads. If anyone wants to stare at me give me the stare of love. That is enough.

Col. Laxmi of Rani of Jhansi Regiment of I.N.A. who has been released and has returned to India.

"I have a note from your schoolmaster in which he tells me that you are last in a class of thirty boys, Tommy."

"I'm sorry, Dad, but it might have been worse."

"How could it have been worse?"

"It might have been a larger class."

* * *

A German news reel was being shown in a Norwegian cinema. When a picture of Hitler appeared a woman shouted from the audience: "Who is that?"

The light was immediately switched on and a man came on the stage and demanded: "Who was that?"

The voice from the audience replied at once: "So you don't know him either."

* * *

His mother-in-law had written to say that she was coming to live with them.

As, hatchet-faced, she approached the house, she saw a large crowd. Pushing her way to the front, she blinked in consternation at the damage a midnight fire had done—at the heaps of bricks. the charred furniture.

"Dear me," she gasped, her face livid. "I didn't think he'd go as far as that."

* * *

"I notice your prices are much shorter than anyone else's," said a punter to a bookie during the last race.

"Yes" replied the bookie, "but so are my legs."

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Shri Shevak Bhojraj of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association performed the 'opening' ceremony of the Class Manuscript Magazines of the V. C. Gurukul High School, Ghatkopar, on Saturday last. He was received by the Principal, Mr. Manubhai Vaidya, at the School gate where he was given a Guard of Honour by the students. Then he was shown round the school which was artistically decorated.

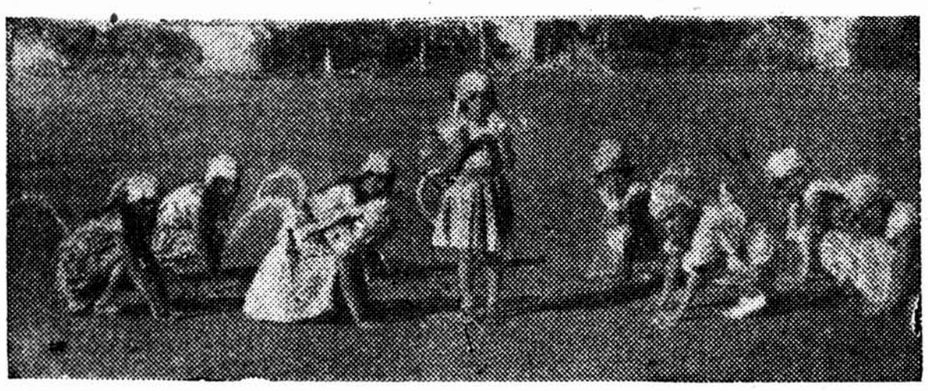
Shri Manubhai Vaidya, after the prayer and a few national songs, introduced the Guest to the audience and requested Shri Shevakbhai to perform the ceremony. Shri Vasawada, Teacher of Standard VI, gave a short history and account of the Manuscript Magazines which were reproduced by the students of every class by themselves. They had taken great pains to procure paper, to draw pictures, to write articles, and finally to get their Magazines bound. The names of the different Magazines were beautiful: Classes IA—Jyoti; IB—Shishu; II—A Rashmi; IIB—Dipak; IIIA—Urmi; IIIB—Rankar; IVA—Pankaj; IVB—Saurabh; VA—Tankar; VB—Agekadam; VIA—Jayahind; VIB—Parag. The Matriculation class did not bring out any Magazine as its students were busy. And besides, a printed magazine, on behalf of the whole school, by name "Prakash" was issued.

Shri Shewakbhai, in his speech, declaring the Manuscript Magazines open, congratulated the students for the efforts they had put forth in bringing out the Magazines. They were beautifully done and minored the minds of the students. He told them that they could write on all kinds of subjects and matters—from the dawn of the day to the sunset, and even on the dreams which they might see during the night. He reassumed them that every student could write or draw only by a little effort, and exhorted them to try and act according to the ideals they had put on the paper. Then his autographs were taken on all the Magazines and by many students. Finally, Shri Ratibhai Mehta, Secretary of the School, thanked the Guest and garlanded him, and then the function came to a close by the singing of "Vande Mataram" and amidst the slogans of "Jai Hind".

* * *

Sister Damayanti Dwarkadas Vakharia, an enthusiastic Member of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, passed away on February 14. She was one of the oldest members of the Branch and took keen interest in all its activities, and she liberally contributed to the various funds collected by the Bari. Her sad demise was deeply mourned by the Members and Workers of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari at a meeting where they prayed for the eternal peace of her soul!

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari had a function in celebration of their Annual Day at the Ramji Assar Vidyalaya Hall on last Sunday, under the presidentship of Shri C. T. Shah. At Khar Balkan-ji-Bari meeting, Shri Baldev, Shri Rambhai and Shri Harihar entertained the boys and girls of the Branch with lively songs.



CAT DANCE—by the children of Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari (Photo by H. G. Butani).

Khar and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari Branches will have a joint children's excursion to Ghodbunder on Sunday, March 14. Full particulars may be obtained from Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya (Adarsh Bal Mandir, Linking Road) at Khar, and from Shri R. T. Kelawala (Gokalibai High School) at Vile Parle.

A Children's Day was celebrated at Vile Parle, under the auspices of the Lokshikshan Prachar and Ratri Shala Associations, on February 24, Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, President of Vile Parle and Joint Secretary of Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, presiding. A number of schools such as the local Bal Mandir, the G.P.P. High School and the Pupils' Own School, and different Balkan-ji-Bari Branches participated in the function. An entertainment programme included physical exercises, music, dances, stories and films, and was much appreciated by all.

* * *

A watch goes tick-tick. A clock always seems to sound tick-tick, and

Sister Ela Rani Kisani (with her Mother), who celebrated her birthday recently by paying a donation to the Poor Children's Fund of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

actually does produce these different sounds. The tick marks the moment when the pendulum is farthest from the perpendicular on the right; the tork marks the end of the swing to the left.

The reason for the difference in the sounds is that the anchor arms of the pendulum strike the cogs of the escapement wheel in a different way. At one contact the anchor arm strikes the cog as the wheel comes down; at the other cog is struck as it is moving away. Hence there is a real difference in sound between the two contacts, not an imaginary one.

* * *

A simple test to discover one's range of interest is to take up the daily paper and see if there is something of interest on every page: national news, foreign news, sports, cinema, music, books and so on. If there is, the reader is very much alive, as somebody has said in his autobiography.

Not only does this mean richness and abundance of life and a continually enlarging curiosity, but it is the best form of insurance against old age and against all troubles that one must pass through. Even if one is unhappy, one may find life interesting. The world today is in much worse condition than it was twenty years ago, but it is infinitely more interesting. Don't you think so, too?

* * *

It is a duty of every boy and girl to join the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Please send for its ful particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

The late Sister Damayanti Dwarkadas Vakharia.

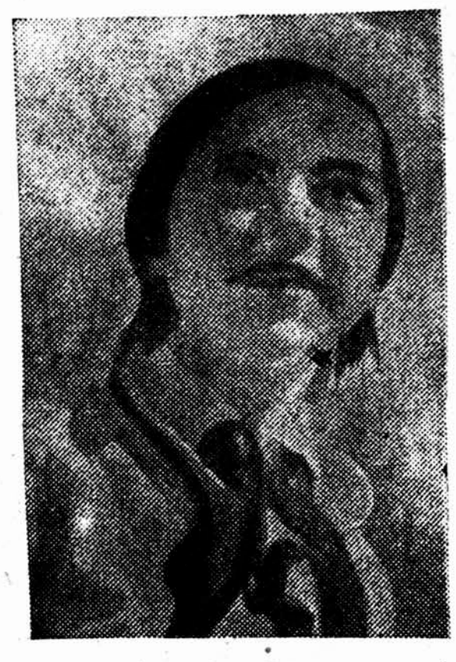
CHILDREN BY THE KREMLIN

(Continued from Page 5)

his mother's staff, and stay and nobody knew how in the world he was able to do it. But Volodya said it was all very simple. The reason he was able to do all this; every minute of his day was planned.

These are the children of Moscow. Although they belong to serious political groups and read serious books and newspapers and are guided in most of their activities, both in and out of school, they seem much like the children of America.

Moscow has high principles and strict rules for children, but even so, the children break out into nonsense at the drop of a handkerchief. Some of them hitch on to buses. Some make faces at policemen. They are attracted to the melting snow



A Moscow Pioneer

puddles as iron fillings are attracted to magnets.

They scuff out their shoes and they slide on the ice on the seats of their pants. Their vocal cords are usually strained to the limit of endurance. But if you could haul them away from play long enough to scrub off the surface grime, you would find underneath the bright face of the Soviet future.—"The New York Times."

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THOUGHTS ON THE GREAT QUEST.

This is a collection of essays (pp. 121) by the late Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra, M.A., D. Litt., published by his son A. K. Maitra, 65 Harrison Road, Calcutta. The titles of the essays give an indication of their rich spiritual and moral contents. The essays disclose a deep and erudite scholar in the lore both of the East and the West, an original thinker and a reverent and cultured Indian Brahmo. The book is a rich intellectual repast from beginning to end—to be chewed and digested—for the sake of moral and spiritual health.

Serfs of Kathiawar by U. K. Oza, B.A., pp. 170., Rs. 4. (Sadhana Services, Rajkot C. S.).

This is a study from the point of view of Land Tax administration of some of the non-salute semi-jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional states in Kathiawar. Most of the population of these states is agricultural. Although during recent years the income of the Chiefs has increased due to taxation, customs, commercialised investment of State savings etc., very little corresponding benefit has been derived by the people either in the shape of better agriculture or more industrialisation. The author describes the administration generally as "rapcious, corrupt," and pleads that land administration should "be taken out of the control and direction of small rulers and should be placed in the hands of trained and expert representatives of the peasants or in those of equally trained and expert officers of major states." In support of his proposal, the author gives particulars of most distressing conditions existing in several of such states. The book is extremely informative, it gives a grim picture of the plight of the agriculturist in the smaller states and forms a potent argument in support of immediate steps for amelioration of the lot of the agriculturists, if the soil is not to become barren and famines a permanent feature in about six to seven thousand square miles in Kathiawar.

N. H. P.

For A Holiday

A Seychelles Diary. By Pat Sharpe (Thacker & Co., Bombay. Rs. 3/4).

Pat Sharpe, the author of that informative and useful book "Your Dog in India", decided to take a holiday in Seychelles and discovered that no guide book and indeed very little literature existed or could be had about the islands. She sets out in the present volume (which is a record in diary form of her holiday), to remedy this state of affairs and gives us a good, general survey of the people-kindly, hospitable folk, mostly Creoles, land, the scenery, the fishing, the bathing and the serene, peaceful living so different from the hectic, restless tempo of civilised life. The book contains interesting pen-pictures of an American woman journalist, a Parsee shopkeeper (Zoroastrian enterprise apparently knows no limitations), and a Rhodesian on holiday in the Seychelles. The writing is competent, and the book pleasantly illustrated, eminently serves the purpose for which it was intended.

A THRILLER

Strange Island. By Mollie Kaye. (Thacker & Co. Bombay. Rs. 9/12).

This novel is set against the background of the Andaman Islands and concerns itself with incidents in the lives of John and Ferrers Shilto who meets a violent death while hanging on to a raft in one of the worst storms the island has ever known. Suspicion fastens on various persons in turn but the culprit is eventually discovered at the end of four hundred pages and the romantic tangles straightened out. The dialogue is consistently facetious and the book preserves the level of the average detective fiction of the day.

MIDDLE EAST

Over Khyber to the Caspian Sea. By Ruth Ahlsand. (Thacker & Co. Bombay. Rs. 4/12.).

European travellers to India and to the East may be divided into two classes: tourists of the Katherine Mayo brand, who see no good in what they see, and others, who have apparently made up their minds to be pleased with whatever happens to come along.

Mrs. Ahlsand obviously belongs to the latter category and in this very readable record of her journey from Hindustan to Persia presents a colourful and appreciative picture of what she saw. Inspired by a chance remark made by a guide in Delhi regarding the great beauty of the Peacock Throne the authoress decided to undertake the journey to Persia to view the object at close quarters. Kabul, Kandahar, Ghazni, Herat, Teheran and Ispahan were visited on the way and duly thrilled the traveller by their wild and romantic beauty.

Mrs. Ahlsand has an uncomplicated personality and her reactions to scenes and situations are direct, simple and sometimes naive. She never writes for effect, never attempts to dwarf the gorgeous background against which she moves. She voices her commentary quietly remaining all the while behind the scenes, and if she appears it is only to emphasise with appropriate gesture the marvels unfolding before her eyes. The general reader who likes a travel book to be a record of travels, rather than a presentation of a background plus a personality will find much to approve of in these pages.

AN ANTHOLOGY

Short Stories. International Series No. 1. (International Book House, Bombay Rs. 3/8).

The problems of the short story writer like that of the artist working in miniature is to condense within narrow spatial boundaries a personality, situation or incident in a manner which preserves and emphasises the essential characteristics of each. This process demands the ability to fix the spotlight at strategic angles, as well as a gift for rejecting factors of little or no value to the whole and maintaining a happy balance between the rest so that none is thrown in the shade. This faculty, plus sensitiveness and understanding and adequate mastery of the medium in which the artist works are essential factors in the make-up of the craftsman Each one of the gems in the present collection of short stories reflects the work of a master craftsman in whom, to a greater or lesser degree all these qualities are combined. . . .

The writers represented include Tchekov, Maupassant, Dostoesky, Bret Harte, Oscar Wilde, Lewis Carroll and others. The editors confess that they have found it difficult to evolve any plan in making the selection and have had to fall back on those which appealed to them personally. The collection is, however adequate and acceptable and, with its attractive dust cover the book should prove an ideal Christmas gift for an intelligent friend.

—Hilla Vakeel

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Cottage Industries and Their Role in National Economy, by Professor **R. V. Rao,** M.A.B.T. 2nd Ed. pp. 60 Re. 1. (Vora and Co. Publishers, Ltd. 3-4 Round Building, Bombay 2)

The author contends that in a country like India, with its vast part-time employed agricultural population, the legitimate place of cottage industries, e.g. spinning and weaving, metals, furniture making, leather, pottery, bricks, paper and bangle making, oil pressing, soap, gur, button, gum and basket making, flour grinding, bee keeping, paddy husking, slate pencil manufacture, and dairying, in any scheme of economic planning, should not be underestimated. The principal difficulties in the way are, (1) of obtaining raw materials, (2) inefficiency of the existing implements and technique; (3) finance; (4) lack of marketing facilities, and (5) taxation. The author testifies to the work done in meeting some of these difficulties by the All India Village Industries Association and the All India Spinners' Association. Whilst the duty of the State in this regard is emergent and clear, private individuals, as the author points out, can easily do something; they can patronise India's village industries and economic reconstruction should be from the bottom upwards

---

Rashtriya Mahasabha and Students by M. P. Desai. Pp. 54. As. 6. (Navjiwan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad) This is an important book in Gujarati It has the general approval of Gandhji, and is recommended in a preface dated 3rd September 1945 by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, from Poona. The book explains to students, the fundamentals of the Indian National Congress and what it expects of students in the field of national service (away from political agitation and how students can fulfil its expectations. This little sober pocket book (in which a special chapter is devoted to College students) will prove of inestimable value to students.

N.H.P.

CRIME COMES TO BOMBAY

INSURANCE FRAUD CASE. By Husenali Chagla. A Sound publication —Price Rs. 2.

This is perhaps a pioneer attempt in crime fiction in India. It happens in Bombay, a string of three thrilling murders and the detective Iswarlal is on the trail fortified by many a sip of whisky.

Comparisons are odious and even if the sequences break a little here and there and the workmanship is immature and the characters are very modest and elusive to the public gaze, we are bound to be proud of this our first crime story. One can also be sure the author would take advantage of the very wide margin for improvement, at his disposal, when concocting his next thriller.

Kaleidoscope by Premendra Mitra and The Eternal Lotus by Tarashahkar Bandyopadhay) published by the Purvasa Ltd., P. 13 Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta: Priced at Rs. 3 each.

These two books are the second and third volumes of the Anima series of Bengali Novels rendered into English by the well-known writer Ela Sen The first deals with the adventured of two released Bengal, politicals in communal living, social reform and hunt for a living which lands them ultimately in a newspaper office. The character of Sachin is well depicted to suit the roles he plays in the novel in various aspects of the adventures that before him.

"The Eternal Lotus" is the narrative of an orphaned Bengali girl of the Vaishnava religious cult, peculiar to Bengal, which deliniates the conflict between love of God and love of man, in the latter of which there is disappointment after a second trial with the companion of her childhood, that leaves only the love of God as the ultimate resort. Both the books make good reading and serve to place in print realistic episodes in the life of people of Bengal.

B.G.L.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

A girl or boy with reasonable good looks and not more than average intelligence may (and does) earn anything from a thousand to twenty-five thousand rupees per month as a film artiste.

An illiterate jockey or even a riding boy may easily earn a few hundreds or a few thousands per month on the race course.

A graduate or undergraduate, with a good physique and smart appearance, may earn from three hundred to a thousand per month as an officer in the Army, Navy or the Air Force.

A trained nurse may earn from twenty to fifty rupees 'per day' for looking after an invalid.

A stenographer may earn from a hundred to six hundred rupees per month.

A ladies' hair stylist may earn a thousand rupees per month.

A cook may earn anything from thirty to hundred and thirty per month.

A chauffeur may earn up to two hundred rupees per month.

A swanky hotel waiter may earn four or five rupees a day in tips alone, besides his salary.

An ayah may earn from fifty to hundred rupees per month.

A boot-black may earn from thirty to sixty rupees per month.

A domestic servant, even a sweeper may sometimes get up to forty rupees a month.

But a primary school teacher—the man who is supposed and expected—to turn the children into intelligent and useful citizens may not earn more than fifteen rupees a month. To get twenty rupees per month the teacher needs a special directive of the Government, to get thirty he must GO ON STRIKE!

*

The teachers' strikes, in Bombay and elsewhere in the country has brought to light the deplorable conditions under which this public servant—the primary school teacher—works.

The fifteen-rupee-a-month scale for primary school teachers is not only one more proof of the rottenness and inequity of our economic system which seems to provide fabulous wealth only for those carrying on anti-social activities and has nothing but crumbs to offer to real, earnest, sincere servants of the people. It is also a clear indication of the neglect of mass education by our present rulers. How can we build a decent educational system with semi-starved teachers?

To our national leaders, post-war planners and conscientious citizens I say: the teachers' plight should be the concern of us all. They are the instructors of our sons and daughters. It is criminal to pay them a wage which is even less than that paid to sweepers and servants. It is an insult to the dignity of the teaching profession.

Here is a cause no less important and urgent than the I.N.A. or the Naval Ratings or the political prisoners. Here is yet another issue on which the Congressman and the Leaguer and the Mahasabhite and the Communist and the Socialist and the Liberal can and must unite—to demand a decent living wage for the teachers of India!

'Janata' And 'Swatantra'

It is more than a coincidence that within a few weeks, two working journalists, both known for their brilliant writings, should chuck their well-paid jobs in capitalist-owned daily newspapers, and start weekly journals of their own, one in the North and the other in the South, one called "Janata" and the other called "Swatantra."

The appearance of "Janata" (edited by Edatata "Super" Narayanan formerly of Hindustan Times) and "Swatantra" (edited by Khasa Subha Rao, formerly of Indian Express) represents the revolt of the conscientious journalist against the increasing menace of Prees Lords dictating editorial policy. The two papers don't seem to pursue identical political "line" but the writings in both bear the stamp of independent journalism.

They are significant not only as journalistic experiments but also as a political portent reflecting as they do a healthy critical attitude to hypocricy and self-interest masquerading as "orthodox" nationalism in our country. "Swatantra" and "Janata"— the very choice of names is significant—stand for the freedom of the common people, freedom both from foreign imperialism and indigenous exploitation.

*

The Goat Turns Wolf!

Of the two, "Janata" is the more outspoken. It represents socialist left within the Congress and makes no secret either of its impatience with the "constitutionally- minded" Right or of its utter contempt for the capitalist class seeking its fat profits by paying lip-service to the ideals of nationalism and freedom.

In an article in a recent issue entitled "The Goat Turns Wolf", one of the contributors to "Janata" has made a devastating exposure of this class and sounded a timely warning to our national leaders:—

> "Indian Big Business is today more wide-awake that the Indian politicians and it is far-seeing enough to use every means to consolidate its interests, with British assistance wherever that seems to offer greater advantage, or by supporting the Congress when it is profitable.....
>
> "Sri Ghanshamdas Birla is considered to be a patron of the Congress cause....He has written two or three books praising Mahatmaji as the apostle of a new faith....the author of those books looks upon Gandhiji as his GURU....
>
> "How did this great Chela acquit himself when his master nearly went to the doors of Yama Dharma, resisting Britan's exactions upon India in the name of the war?
>
> During all the years of the war, the Birlas were piling up fabulous profits by war-contracts, and even Gandhiji's fast did not quicken the prick of conscience or remind them of their primary allegiance to the people of their country.

With what pungent irony the writer who calls himself "Nachiketa" writes:—

> "At the beginning of World War I, the Birlas were a modest Business House of cotton brokers and bankers. They have to-day grown to the stature of oligarchs, with two jute mills and six cotton mills, two collieries and four sugar mills, two insurance companies and two banks, a cycle factory, a construction company, a paper factory, a river shipping company, and three English dailies, one weekly and two Hindi dailies, a starch factory in Burma and the Textile Machinery Corporation. Over and above these the Birla Mandir is open to Harijans and all."

*

On The Food Front

It is good to find that "Janata" does not follow the usual line of certain "nationalist" newspapers which blame ONLY the Government for the food crisis and deliberately ignore or play down the vicious role played by hoarders and black-marketeers. Indeed, one of the most sensible and constructive suggestions for fighting the impending famine appeared last week in the "Opinion" column of "Janata", which I quote at length because it deserves the widest publicity:—

> ....must we wait until we can avenge every one of the famine deaths. Can't we do better? Mustn't we do better?
>
> "Gandhiji has placed before Lord Wavell a concrete plan. He has advised the people to eat frugally and to save food so that others may also eat. Jawahar has roundly condemned the hoarder and the profiteer. This undoubtedly is the direction in which the solution lies. But don't we know the anti-social elements in our country?
>
> "No, Sir, the bureaucracy may change but not the hoarder or the profiteer or the landlord, the boa constrictor who starves the peasant and the city dweller alike....
>
> "Jawahar must do more for us. The Congress must pass beyond its righteous indignation and jump into the arena of action to save India's dumb millions....It must not let the people down in this grave hour of national catastrophe....
>
> "City Congress Committees, Village Congress Committees, these small units of our people's will to freedom must become the nuclei of national succour. With the slogan "Not one shall die" they must see that no man nor woman nor child in their area remains unfed....And this can be done.
>
> "This can be done on the one hand by lashing and keeping on lashing into activity whatever little of a conscience still possessed by the Bureaucratic Government. On the other hand, a nation-wide self-help campaign must be mobilized.
>
> "The smallest organisational units of the great Congress can help in this. (And why not the League?) Ruthlessly must the hoarder and the profiteer be searched out and submitted to public ignominy. Defence of India rules do not frighten him. He has money enough to engage a good lawyer. The police do not frighten him. He has the means to buy them off. But moral and social pressure will The fear of social boycott will bring him down on his knees. The fear of public ignominy will make him disgorge."

So long as "Janata" serves the people with such courageous comments, it can be assured of wide support in the country. Personally, I have only one fault to find with the paper: The Calibandian adventures of "Super" are not yet half as brilliant and refreshing as one expected from the pen that made "Mere Gossip" one of the most popular columns in the country.

*

From Chronicler's Mail Bag

RAJ KUMAR (Trimulgherry) writes: "On February 7 in the Central Assembly the War Secretary said that the total number of Indian Army casualties in Indonesia was: 171 killed, 544 wounded and 193 missing.

"The official British figures given to the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for War on Indian casualties in Indonesia are 348 killed, 733, wounded and 102 missing—and this was long before Feb. 7."

*

Writing On The Wall

AN INDIAN writes:—

Apropos of 'The Writing on the Wall" in a recent Last Page, I give below an extract from a letter I received from my younger brother, a Lieutenant in the Armoured Corps. Referring to our mother's worries about him he says:—

> "Whoever told her I had gone to Java? Why, I would resign my commission if I was ever asked to fight in Java. I would be ashamed to fight there."

I can produce the letter for your inspection, for it is a thing I have proudly preserved.

Soldiers can roughly be grouped into (1) Mercenary, (2) Adventurous, and (3) Ideological. It was said that Indian 'Jawans' belong to the first group and officers to the second. Today, a growing tendency is perceptible towards a metamorphosis into the third group—The Indian in uniform hankers after emulating the example of his Chinese and Russian brothers-in-arms.

T. P. TIMOTHY writes from Trichur:—

About R.I.N. boys. Here too in our little State, these boys have made a history by their strike. Immediately on receipt of the news from Bombay they struck work—some two hundred strong and marched out of their camps shouting slogans. What will come to them now? Will you please fight for these boys, stationed at COCHIN, along with those at Bombay.—Jai Hind.

*

We Ask For Food. . . .

MILSEN, supporting the Last Page remarks on the subject of Food, sends the following verses:—

> We ask for food: and what do we get?
> Dr. Dalton's "I regret
> Britain can give but little, I fear,
> To India, in the coming year."
>
> We ask for food: and what do we see?
> —The Big Three offering—sympathy:
> "It's monstrous that an Allied Nation
> Should face the prospect of starvation!"
>
> We asked for food at U.N.O.'s bar;
> Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar
> Pleaded our cause, and wept salt tears
> On India's future famine fears.
> We asked for food: and what did we find?
> For once the U.N.O. of one mind:
> "Elect a Food Board to examine
> The plight of India—after famine."
>
> MILSEN.

A barrister who was sometimes forgetful, having been engaged to plead the cause of an offender, began by saying: "I know the prisoner at the bar, and he bears the character of being a most consummate and impudent scoundrel."

Here somebody whispered to him that the prisoner was his client, whereupon he continued: "But what great and good man ever lived who was not calminated by many of his contemporaries?"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

YOU MAY STEP ON MY FEET, BUMP ME INTO OTHER PEOPLE, AND YOU MAY RUIN MY DRESS, BUT PLEASE DON'T GRIN AS THOUGH I WERE ENJOYING IT!
GLADYS PARKER 3-5

Little things we forget

by M. S. Kini

Some of us—not you—are in the habit of forgetting things. Not necessarily always, however, the really important things. These of course we take good care to remember. On the other hand, it is the little things that often give us the slip. Here are a few instances:

First there is the man who has left his Railway Pass behind. He and the Ticket Collector at the gate seem to have a difference of opinion on the subject. Between them they so block the passage that the valuable lesson of the instructive sight may not be lost upon people like you and me who want to get out in a hurry. So, he stands, the T. C. stands, and we stand. He, also, looks unhappy and tries to say something. He had not done it before. He will not do it in the future. He works for Messrs. So and So. He has an unquestionable place in a society which would never dream of travelling without its Season Ticket in its pocket!

I admit these are not the exact words he uses, but, I dare say they form the gist, the sum and substance of what he wishes to plead. The T. C. is glum. He has heard it all before. If not the same story, similar stories. They all tell the facts of their lives. He is not interested in the facts of their lives. What he is concerned with is the Season Ticket.

Then there is the man who catches the wrong train because he omits to read the Indicator. Not the simple-minded suburban dweller who ventures into the city and finds the process of going back full of complications. Nor the portly up-country visitor who of course is not safe within miles of V. T. unless he is towed by a guide. The man I speak of is by no means a novice. On the contrary. He is an expert. You have only to look at the effortless ease with which he swarms up and swarms down the foot-board of a running train! That, I bet, is an accomplishment not within you. Unfortunately, when he sets foot inside the Terminus on some evenings, his mind happens to be elsewhere.

Perhaps under the soothing influence of the radiant smile that a girl accidentally threw him from the top of a moving bus. Perhaps fagged with overwork in the office. Without looking to right or left, up or down, he hurries to the train, and drops down in a corner seat. Four stations after he half-emerges from his brown study and says, 'This train goes to Bandra, isn't it?' 'No, Kurla,' you say cheerfully, and half a dozen voices confirm your intelligent remark. The other struggles to grapple with the truth. Suddenly he springs up, snatches his hat and paper, and throws himself out.

On the fast trains you come across more of his kind. Their behaviour runs on slightly modified lines. This type, a few seconds off his station, prepares to depart jauntily, his face lighted by agreeable thoughts of wife and tea, especially tea. The train instead of slowing down gathers speed, and the station, wife and tea flash past. He has to be held back by strong restraining hands for fear he throws himself out, too.

And then there is the man, who dashes out of his flat on a morning at a steady pace as if he were competing in an obstacle race, but forgets his purse at the starting point. Later when he discovers its absence, say in a restaurant, his stunned faculties can only infer that it has been spirited away from his person by a pickpocket. He is wild against the pickpocket. He is sore at the thought that somewhere the thug was laughing at him. taking him for a poor sort of a fish who went about as an open invitation to the pickpockets.

He somehow makes it up with the proprietor, and walks out looking years older than when he walked in a few minutes ago—that is what money does to us. He decides sternly—a noble, self-denying resolve—to cut down his out-of-pocket expenses. Stop smoking. Yes, stop it. Won't touch it—until friends press tins of it on him, seeing him dying for a smoke. Give up tea as well. Give it up altogether. Won't drink a cup—until friends literally pour it into him, seeing him drop down in sheer exhaustion for want of tea. Happily, the anguish of the self-imposed restrictions comes to an end when he goes home and sees the purse.

Forgetfulness to post letters is a speciality with some people. A notable example in this line is the forgetful husband who is charged by his wife to post her letters, and I say, my sympathies are wholly with him. If a woman needs must write a letter to her parents, let her take the entire responsibility for it. After all it is bound to contain nothing more important than the stale news that her dear husband was illtreating her and had reached that stage of cruelty when entreaties, tears and threats had no effect on him whatsoever.

However, let us leave the argument. The relevant point is no sooner he drops the letter into his pocket than it drops out of his mind. Not until days afterwards, when she begins to wonder why she has not heard from her parents and asks if he is quite sure he posted the letter, does the whole thing come back to him. And here, as it appears to me, he bungles. He takes a false step. He confesses his guilt. The sentence is passed. The worst part of it is she thinks that he does it on purpose to read the contents and blackmail her.

By far the most I admire in this list is the cool devil who borrows little sums of money from you and forgets all about it. To borrow without stuttering and stammering and on the whole feeling miserable is an art to be acquired through long study and constant practice. If you grant that, then, to be able to brush it aside almost instantaneously without leaving so much as a trace can be said to be its masterstroke. Be that as it may, you may find him in your office. You may come across him among your acquaintances. He may live near you. He may live far away from you.

Imagine yourself button-holed by such a man, his voice hissing in your car urgently, 'I say, my dear fellow, just pass on five rupees—yes??—you will?—then make it ten'—. You simply are mesmerized. You just pass on the rupees—and come very near adding another ten to it to make it a round twenty. In the bargain you feel hugely pleased. You thank him profusely. You pat him affectionately. You almost clasp him in an embrace, as if you are glad to be relieved of the money. Only when you are freed of his presence so you realize that when the crisp currency note changed hands, you saw the last of it.

Now I don't mind confessing that I forget my railway pass behind on three days in the week, catch the wrong trains on the remaining four days, my purse and I are frequently parted, am not to be trusted with letters, and when it comes to paying back small sums of money, well, you are welcome to have a shot at it!

A crowd had gathered round a man selling tins of corn-cure. After a long speech he asked if anyone had bought a tin before.

A voice from the back of the crowd shouted: "Yes, I had a box last week."

"Thank you, sir," said the salesman. "And did you find it did all I say?"

"Yes—and more. My missus used it to polish the furniture, and it took all the knobs off the chest o' drawers!"

* * *

"You don't mean to say you went to that expensive place in the High Street to have your photograph taken?"

"But, my dear, they take marvellous photographs. Molly went there and you couldn't recognize her!"

* * *

"Look here," said the indignant woman in the post office, "your mistakes are getting too bad. My husband has gone to Newcastle on business, and this morning I had a letter from him with a Brighton postmark."

* * *

It was two o'clock in the morning The writer looked haggard and worn. He had been working on his novel for hours.

"Darling," called his wife, "are you coming to bed?"

"No," muttered the author. "I've got the heroine in the clutches of the villain and I want to get her out."

"How old is the girl?" asked the wife. "Twenty-two."

"Then put out the light and come to bed. She's old enough to take care of herself."

* * *

The glamorous blonde was about to undergo an operation.

"Tell me, doctor," she gushed, "how long will it be after the operation before I know something?"

"You mustn't expect too much from an operation," replied the doctor.

"Darling I forgot my ration cards!"

Atom-Test-Talk

Washington,—One of the puzzling features of the Navy's announcement of the atom bomb tests on nearly 100 ships in the Pacific in May is the apparent eagerness with which the gold braid is rushing to complete an experiment that may relieve them of any further usefulness to the nation as seafarers.

In Washington today two prevalent theories are being discussed. Either the admirals, in their eagerness to get it over with so they can look for other work, are victims of total despair or they are supremely confident that atomization will do nothing more dreadful to their beloved battlewagons than peel the paint. The bulk of opinion seems to favour the latter conclusion, especially after Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy's jaunty disclosure of plans before the Senate Atom Committee. He was almost, but not quite, gleeful as he described in detail how everything was being done to blast the fleet into chunks of salt-crusted rust.

The army, with the major chore of dropping the packages of plutonium on the ships, is equally cheerful, but for an entirely different reason. Pleased smiles on the row of pentagon brass present at the hearing could be interpreted in only one way. The army apparently expects to bring back from the marshall islands nothing but a report entitled: "The vanishing fleet," with the closing line reading: "We told you so."

Use of the word "destroyed" is already accepted in most circles as the proper term to describe what is going to happen to the fleet. There are some, however, who urge caution in applying adjectives to what is going to be left over when the smoke and divided atoms depart. They point out that a battleship is a pretty hefty hunk of Iron, and that, after all, there were somethings left standing at Hiroshima.

One of the more creepy features of the Navy's discussion of the Bombing plans was the statement that waves 100 feet high might go pounching around the Pacific after the explosion. Correspondents, showing a definite lag in eagerness to sign up for the peep at plutonium after this statement, wondered what life on an atomized Atoll would be like for the natives. Precautions are being taken to protect the lives of islands in the pacific, the Navy said, but it is not hard to imagine what a 100-foot wave would do to the thousands of islands, few of which protrude no more than a few feet above the surface.

(For details see page 24)

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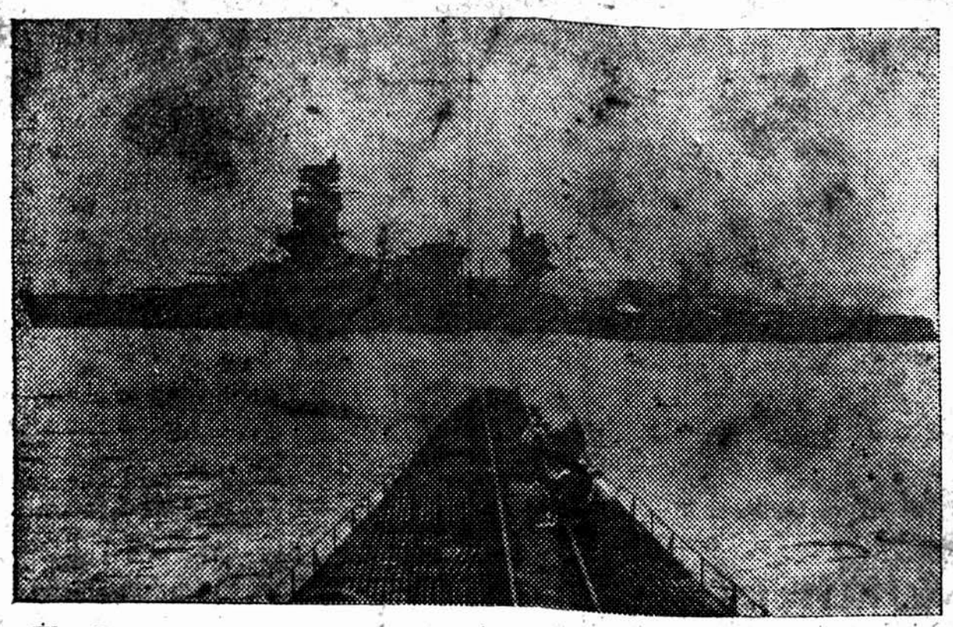
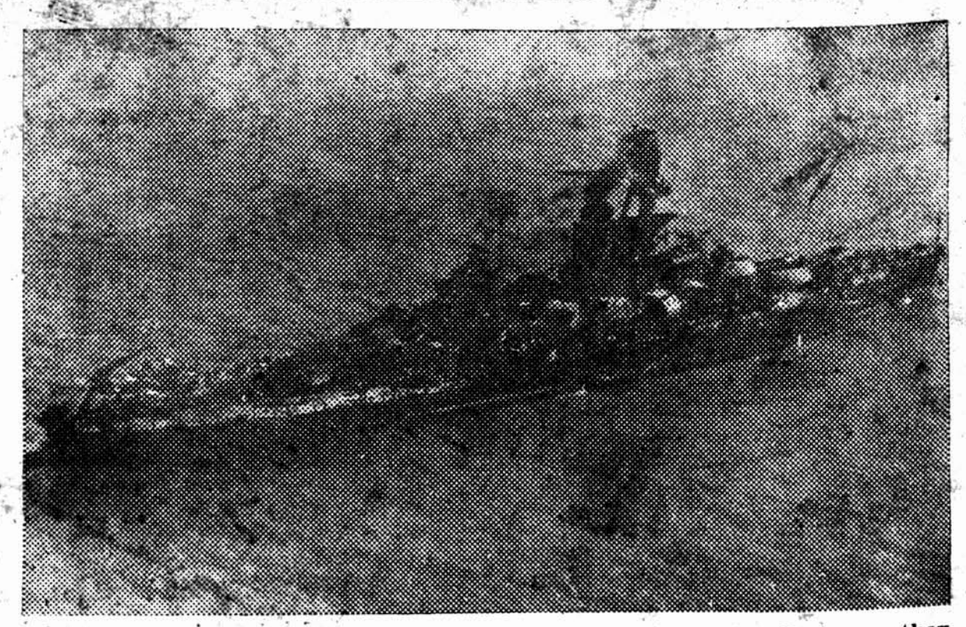


The Japanese battleship 'Nagato' is one of 100 floating targets to be used for the atomic bomb test.



The USS 'Pennsylvania', once flagship of the U.S. Fleet, will be another floating target. The 'Pennsylvania' was commissioned in 1916.

ATOM BOMB TEST AGAINST WARSHIPS

Two separate tests of airborne atomic bombs against warships will be conducted by the U. S. armed forces at Bikini Atoll in the central Pacific Marshall Islands in May and July 1946. The tests will determine the future of modern seapower. The code name of the project is "Crossroads". Two of the bombs will be dropped against 100 floating targets, of which 35 will be warships—including Japanese and German vessels—raging in size from submarines to airplane carriers and battleships. Among the ships which will be used for the test are: the U. S. battleships 'Arkansas', 'New York', 'Nevada', 'Pennsylvania'; the heavy cruisers 'Pensacola' and 'Salt Lake City'; the aircraft carriers 'Saratoga' and 'Independence', and 16 U. S. destroyers, eight submarines; the German heavy cruiser 'Prinz Eugen' and the Japanese battleship 'Nagato' and light cruiser 'Sakawa'. Twenty thousand personnel will take part in the test.

Vice Admiral William H. P. Blandy has been chosen by the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff as Commander of point Task Force One, (atomic bomb test unit) composed of the U. S. Navy, Army and Civilian scientific leaders who will direct the tests. Kwajalein, 300 miles south of Bikini, will be the principal base. Bikini, Eniwetok and other atolls within a 200-mile radius will first be evacuated.

In the first test, scheduled for May 15, 1946, a B-29 Superfortress will fly from Kwajalen and drop an atomic bomb that will explode several hundred feet above the targets. The second bomb, scheduled to be dropped July 1, 1946, will burst at the surface of the water among the target ships. This latter test, in the expressed opinion of Admiral Blandy will subject the ships to greater strain in terms of pressure and shock.

A third "deep water" test is scheduled for 1947, but this may be cancelled.

The bombs to be used are of the type dropped on Nagasaki.

Pilotless, radio-controlled aircraft, known as "drones", will be directed at varying altitudes into atomic blasts by both the Army Air Forces and the Navy. Employing "control" planes, the Navy will catapult "drones" from the decks of the carrier 'Shangri-la", while the Army will operate B-17 "drones" from Enivetek Island. The use of "drones" is expected to uncover the facts of radio-active phenomena, as well as data on blast effects on aircraft.

B-29s will operate over the target area to record scientific information with cameras, and Navy helicopters will be used for scientific research communication liaison between vessels and photographic missions.

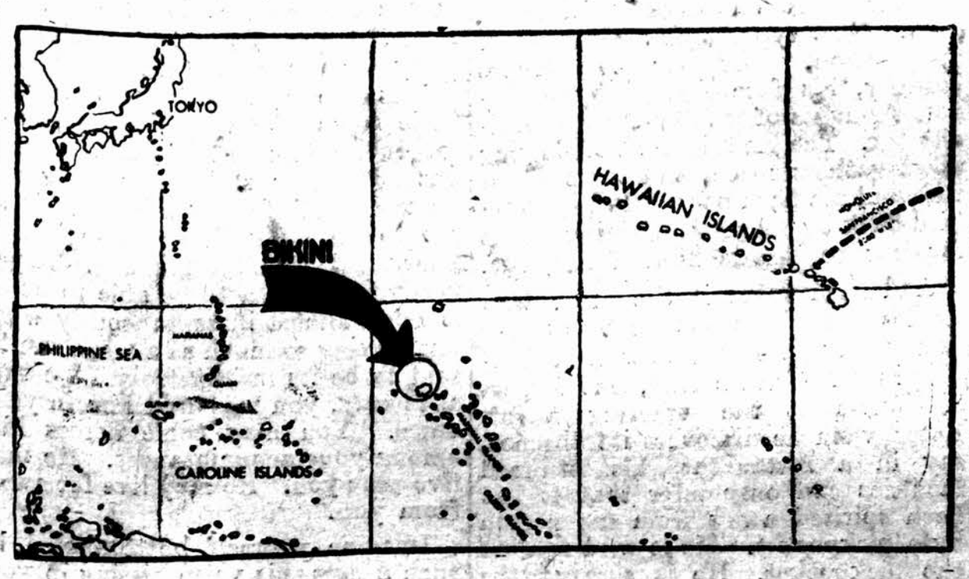
Ashore, dugouts and concrete emplacements will have instruments to measure the effects there.

Army ground equipment, including tanks, weapons, rations, and floating radio equipment, will be set abroad selected units of the target fleet in order to to determine the effect of the atomic bombs upon them.

The lagoon of Bikini Atoll is some 20 miles, measured from east to west, and 12 miles from north to south.

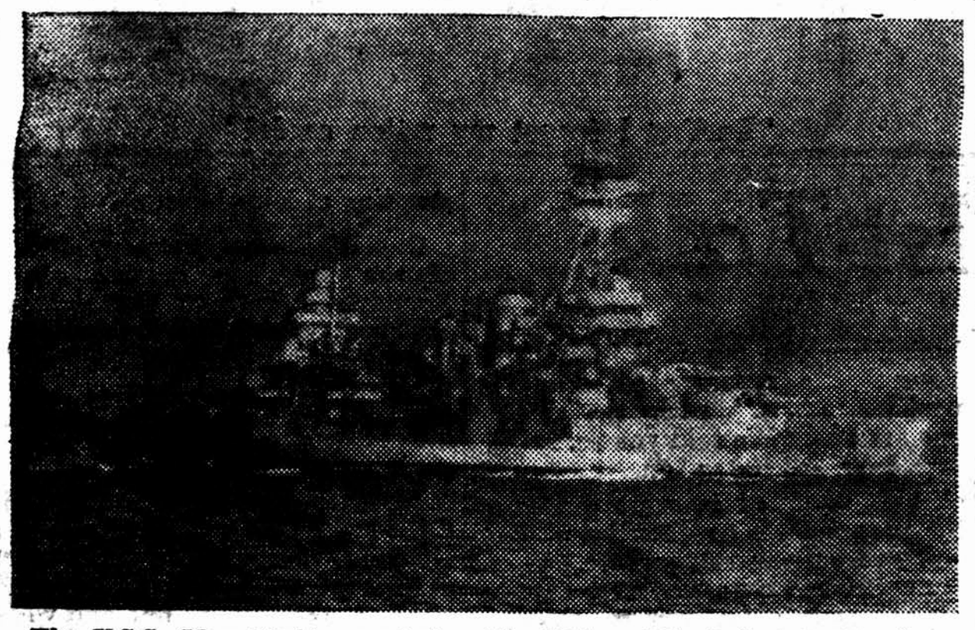
Army and Navy medical authorities already experienced in radio-active result from atomic detonation have given complete assurance if adequate protection against radiologic effects for all personnel concerned. In general, the region selected for the test is so negligible in fish resources that no appreciable damage will result to underwater life.

The group of scientists who will observe the results will consist of a measurement party, Navy Bureau of Ordnance specialists and construction experts from the Bureau of Ships. From Admiral Blandy's report of the tests, the outcome will be appraised by an evaluation board appointed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This board will consist of two civilian scientists, two Navy specialists and two Army specialists, one of whom will be an air force officer. The closest distance from the point of explosion at which surface ships may be stationed for observation is approximately ten miles—USIS.

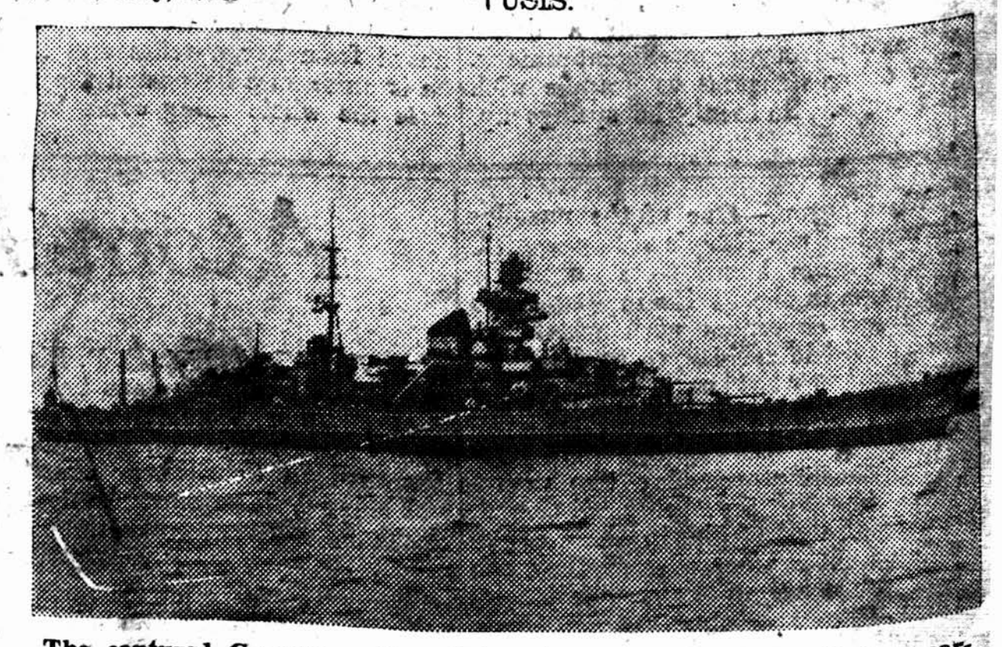


This base map shows the location of Bikini atoll, in the central Pacific Marshall Islands, where the atomic bomb will be tested by the U.S. armed forces in May and July, 1946.

U.S. Army and Navy officials were principals at a conference held in January 24, 1946, in the Navy Department in Washington at which details were outlined of the atomic bomb test to be held in the central Pacific Marshall Islands in May and July, 1946.



The U.S.S. 'New York' commissioned in 1914, and its topheavy superstructure are in for the blast.



The captured German cruiser 'Prince Eugen' is another offering earmarked for the Atomic God.

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